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RATIFICATION DELAY MAY 'DISRUPT BALANCED NATURE' OF SALT

LD261011 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Jun 80 p 1

[Alek:sey Arbatov "International Review": "Demand of the Time"]

[Text] Exactly a year ago, 18 June 1979, in Vienna the Soviet Union and the United States signed a package of Soviet-American documents on limiting strategic nuclear armaments that has entered history under the name of SALT II. The treaty was prepared at the cost of great efforts by both sides, as a result of the surmounting of innumerable difficulties and of a patient quest for compromises in the course of 7 years of extremely complex talks.

However, the treaty has still not been ratified. And what is even worse, President Carter, despite the promises he made a year ago in Vienna and subsequently, has postponed its ratification indefinitely, taking advantage of the Afghan events. Just what has led to the impasse in the SALT sphere, and what are the ways to get out of it?

J. Carter was probably not dissembling in the Hofburg Palace when he voiced the dominant opinion in the United States regarding the advantage of the Vienna agreements from the viewpoint of American national interests. And the heated debate over SALT II in Senate commissions last summer actually went better than expected. The head-on attack by the treaty's opponents on the whole failed. The representatives of anti-Soviet, reactionary circles were unable to prove that the Soviet Union was being given alleged "one-sided advantages" under the terms of SALT II or to counterporse any alternative to the treaty.

However, it was at precisely that moment that currents in Washington's policy that had been gradually gathering strength in the preceding years and clearly ran counter to the interests of detente and of curbing the arms race increasingly came out into the open, starting with the fact that, at the same time as calling for ratification of SALT II, the Carter administration sharply accelerated the arms race and considerably increased the U.S. military budget. These steps were party taken as a concession to domestic rightwing groups and the powerful military industrial complex for their agreement to ratification of SALT II. These influential conservative circles were holding ratification of the treaty "hostage," as it were.

The accelerated programs for nuclear missile armaments--the development of the mighty mobile-based MX intercontinental missile, the building of new submarines carrying Trident ballistic missiles, the development of superaccurate air-launched cruise missiles--are aimed at changing the prevailing strategic balance of forces and securing military advantages for the United States. These measures violate the spirit, if not the letter, of the Soviet-American agreements singed in Vienna. Given the existing correlation of forces, the U.S. hopes of acquiring military advantages, to say nothing of nuclear superiority, clearly have no chance whatever of succeeding. But the U.S. military programs are spurring on the arms race, impeding agreements on arms limitation and reduction and exacerbating tension. In justifying the U.S. arms buildup, the administration often plays up to the militarist campaign regarding the "Soviet threat," thus strengthening the position of opponents of Soviet-American agreements.

In foisting on its NATO allies the decision to deploy 600 new American medium-range missiles in West Europe, Washington sought above all to assert its leading position in the bloc and to "adjust" [podpravit] the military balance on the European Continent. At the same time this is a clear attempt by the United States to evade the limitations equal for both sides, on intercontinental delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons under the terms of SALT II.

As is well known, in October 1979 the USSR put forward an initiative that in particular, envisaged talks on reducing Soviet medium-range nuclear weapons in exchange for the abandonment by NATO of its plans for deploying the new American missiles. But our proposal was rejected and the dangerous U.S. plans received the "green light" at the December NATO Council session.

Even before the Vienna agreements were signed it was clear that ratification of the treaty should not be delayed, since the U.S. election campaign would begin in real earnest at the start of 1980. However, the U.S. leadership irresponsibly permitted Salt II' opponents last year to delay ratification on all kinds of farfetched pretexts and, moreover, itself exploited these pretexts in order to gain "election points." Last fall in the United States a ballyhoo was kicked up over the appearance of a mythical Soviet military brigade in Cuba, and the administration set about showing its "firmness" by wasting valuable time for the ratification process. Soon the American-Iranian crisis erupted, and the Soviet Union began to be accused of virtually inciting the Iranian students who seized U.S. Embassy officials in Tehran. And once again the Salt II treaty was "forgotten," while J. Carter tried to overtake his rivals in the "hunt for votes" by exploiting the outburst of American chauvinism.

Thus an international agreement of tremendous historical importance was reduced to the role of a domestic political "football," and the President has now "put it out of play" in the contest for reelection.

Of course, states with opposing social systems cannot help adopting different stances on the world revolutionary process. However, this must not jeopardize the peoples' common interests, and especially the potential for averting nuclear war and for arms limitation.

Washington's irresponsible bellicose course is not only dangerous to the whole world--it undermines the national interests of the United States itself. It is not for nothing that farsighted politicians, representatives of the American public and some people in the administration have begun to look back with concern increasingly often. People in Washington have begun to say that the United States is losing much more than it is gaining by the fact that the SALT II treaty is "hanging in the air."

Consequently attempts are being made to save the situation, though it is true that they are pursuing an extremely strange line that does not provide for a genuine solution of the problem. American statesmen have begun to speak publicly of agreeing to mutually follow the provisions of SALT II without formally ratifying it. The posture is extremely typical of U.S. political leaders, who, as the saying goes, seek to "have their cake and eat it too." On the one hand they would like to protect the United States from the pernicious consequences of wrecking the treaty and to avoid the heavy political responsibility for such a turn of events. And on the other hand they are seeking to avoid the difficult struggle for ratification of SALT II and further arms limitation. Once again they are trying to reconcile these irreconcilable tasks at the Soviet Union's expense.

Our country has advocated and continues to advocate implementing the provisions of the SALT II treaty in accordance with the mutual understanding between the USSR and the United States reached in June 1979. However, it must be taken into account that any further delay in ratifying the treaty will cause increasing damage to it by disrupting its balanced nature. The validity of the protoool--an integral part of the whole package of agreements--expires in 1981, and the postponement of ratification is making it impossible to start resolving the questions regulated by the protoool in the context of SALT III, as assumed when the Vienna agreements were concluded. Nor are the other conditions for arms limitation and reduction prescribed by the agreements entering into legal force.

The true interests of both the United States and other countries demand stability in Soviet-American relations and a return to businesslike and equal dialogue in the matter of resolving the cardinal tasks of our time, especially the speediest validation of SALT II. The whole question is ensuring that the realization of this does not come too late or at too high a price in the United States.

In their appeal to the parliaments and parliamentarians of the states of Europe and the world the representatives of the Warsaw Pact states stressed, not without reason.

"Parliaments and parliamentarians are called upon to contribute actively to the reaching of accords on all pressing questions of ending the arms race, the speediest ratification of agreements already concluded, including the strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II) which is of great international significance, and the resumption of talks in every avenue in which they have been suspended or broken off. In the eighties mankind can and must take resolute steps to ensure that its creative potential is not squandered on producing instruments of death, but is entirely devoted to satisfying people's vital needs and ensuring a peaceful future for the peoples."

DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA AT CHEMICAL WEAPONS TALKS

LD181644 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Geneva, June 18, TASS--A regular meeting of the USSR and U.S. delegations was held here today at the bilateral Soviet-American talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons.

WARSAW PACT PARLIAMENTARIAN CONFERENCE MEETS IN MINSK

Brezhnev Greetings

ID251037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] I warmly greet those taking part in the meeting and all parliamentarians of the Warsaw Pact.

Your meeting is another evidence of the lofty sense of responsibility of people's representatives of the socialist countries for the destinies of peace in Europe and throughout the world. For 25 years the Warsaw Treaty has securely guarded the revolutionary gains of the fraternal peoples. Together with other peaceloving countries and the progressive world public its participants worked hard to chart a path for international detente in the interests of all the peoples.

At present, we are encountering fresh attempts by the forces of imperialism and reaction to upset detente, hasten the arms race and revive the adverse atmosphere of the times of the cold war. However, the socialist countries, the peoples of the world have enough determination and will power to repulse that dangerous course.

The recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states advanced a program of action whose implementation would turn the course of developments into a calm, sound channel. Our countries' peoples are well aware what war means. Its memory is also preserved by the land of Belorussia, where your meeting is taking place. Huge material and intellectual resources which mankind wastes on the arms race can and should be transferred for peaceful needs. May your meeting serve the further consolidation of the socialist states' fraternal cooperation in the struggle to attain this noble goal.

I wish you, dear comrades, friendly and fruitful work.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Opening of Minsk Meeting

ID251017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian Morning Edition 17 Jun 80 p 4

[IZVESTIYA special correspondents B. Rodionov, M. Shimanskiy dispatch: "The Voice of the People's Elected Representatives"]

[Text] The Hero-City Minsk is the capital of Soviet Belorussia, the unyielding and long-suffering republic which lost many of its sons and daughters in the flames of the war. It is symbolic that this very city has become the hospitable host to the meeting, opening on 16 June, of the parliamentarians of the Warsaw Pact's fraternal socialist member-states. The convening of this meeting was dictated by their anxiety at the fate of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The Warsaw Pact member-states express the firm conviction that, by acting in a spirit of high responsibility, the states and peoples of the world can ensure the preservation and strengthening of peace and the realization of mankind's aspiration for freedom and progress," it was stressed in the declaration adopted at the recent Political Consultative Committee conference in the Polish capital. The Warsaw Pact countries are countering NATO's dangerous course with a broad program of actions whose aim is to channel the course of international events in a healthy, peaceful direction.

To mobilize public opinion in defense of detente and for joint actions with the aim of ending the dangerous escalation of international tension--in tackling this crucial and noble task the people's elected representatives have a great role to play. [paragraph continues]

The socialist countries' parliamentarians have repeatedly called upon the parliaments and peoples to end the arms race and strengthen trust and mutual understanding in international relations. The Minsk meeting will again enable them to jointly address the world public.

This meeting will initiate regular meetings between the Warsaw Pact member-states' parliamentarians with the aim of exchanging views on topical questions in the international situation, and for coordinating actions in the struggle for peace, detente, disarmament and international cooperation.

All the fraternal parliaments have sent representative delegations to the capital of Soviet Belorussia. Bulgaria's envoys are headed by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly; Hungary's are headed by Imre Katona, secretary of the Hungarian Presidential Council; of the GDR, by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR Volkskammer; of Poland, by Stanislav Gucwa, marshal of the Polish Sejm; of Romania, by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly; of the Soviet Union, by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; and of Czechoslovakia, by Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly. The delegations comprise prominent public figures from the fraternal countries, war and resistance veterans, and representatives of the working class, the peasantry and the people's intelligentsia.

Before the meeting began its participants laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin monument and the obelisk-monument to the soldiers of the Soviet Army and partisans on Victory Square.

A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, opened the meeting of parliamentary representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states. He cordially welcomed all the participants of this important forum and expressed the conviction that the meeting's results will have a positive influence on the process of detente and on the strengthening of the peoples' security and the development of fruitful international cooperation.

In conclusion, A.P. Shitikov read out the greetings to those participating in the meeting from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The greetings were listened to with great attention and greeted with warm applause.

Next the parliamentary representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states began the examination of the question under discussion: "The activization of the work of the parliaments and parliamentarians for the further development of the process of detente, for the strengthening of the security of the peoples, for disarmament and the development of equitable cooperation between the states."

Correspondents' Report

ID191603 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jun 80 p 3

[Report by TASS special correspondents Yu. Bersenev and A. Mitrofanov: "To Defend and Consolidate Peace; Meeting of Representatives of Warsaw Pact State Parliaments"]

[Text] Minsk, 16 June--A very wide range of problems of strengthening peace and developing international cooperation is discussed during the traditional meetings of parliamentarians of the socialist community countries. The meeting which opened here today is being held in the year of the Warsaw Pact's 25th anniversary, 1 month after the jubilee conference of the fraternal defense alliance's Political Consultative Committee. [paragraph continues]

Its participants, conscious of their high responsibility for the fate of peace, are examining questions of stepping up the struggle of parliaments and parliamentarians to further deepen the detente process, to strengthen the peoples' security, to promote disarmament and to develop equal cooperation among states.

Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR are participating in the meeting. It is being attended by representatives of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Those assembled greeted with tumultuous applause Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings message to the meeting participants, which was read out at the opening of the meeting.

The morning plenary session, which was chaired by V. Bonev, chairman of the Bulgarian People's Assembly, was addressed by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and leader of the Soviet delegation. At the time of the Warsaw Pact's 25th anniversary, he pointed out, at the Political Consultative Committee conference our states' leaders demonstrated once again the unshakeable devotion of our fraternal alliance to the policy of peace and international security and its readiness to defend socialism's gains and to prevent a new world war. That conference unanimously adopted documents of tremendous political significance--the declaration and statement, which elicited a broad response throughout the world. They contain a broad action program whose implementation will make it possible to erect an insuperable obstacle to the outbreak of a new war, to strengthen trust and mutual understanding in international relations, to channel the course of events in a healthy, peaceful direction and to give a new boost to the detente process. The attainment of these goals is also served by such an important new initiative as the proposal to hold in the very near future a summit meeting of state leaders from all parts of the world, which could determine ways to eliminate hotbeds of tension and to prevent war.

The speaker went on to point out that the consolidation of socialism's positions, the upsurge of the peoples' national liberation movement, the growth of the international communist movement, the strengthening of forces advocating detente and peace--all this is not to the liking of the most reactionary circles of Western powers, primarily the United States.

Here Washington is impudently making claims to world supremacy and trying openly to dictate and impose its will on the peoples by any means, including the use of weapons.

The counteroffensive against detente did not begin yesterday. In Washington as much as 2 years ago, in May 1978, the NATO countries decided to mount a new stage in the arms race and adopted a policy of the accelerated rearming of their armies. Probably the most dangerous step for the cause of detente and peace was the NATO decision, adopted in December 1979, to deploy new medium-range American nuclear missiles in West Europe. In this connection the speaker pointed out that, if NATO rescinds the adopted decision or at least suspends its implementation, talks will be able to begin on limiting medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe.

In the present international situation, A.P. Shitikov said, the responsibility of parliaments and parliamentarians is increasing still further. It is their duty, acting in the light of the Warsaw conference's declaration in conjunction with other public forces, to make every effort to rule out the possibility of the outbreak of a new war.

A.P. Shitikov gave an assurance that Soviet parliamentarians will do everything in their power to strive for constant progress toward more lasting peace on all salients of the political struggle in the international arena.

The recently celebrated 35th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite Germany, A. Indra, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, said, reminds us of the Soviet Union's decisive role in liberating the peoples from Nazi barbarism. He emphasized that the fraternal alliance of Warsaw Pact states reliably ensures peaceful conditions for socialist and communist building.

The afternoon session was chaired by I. Katona, secretary of the Hungarian Presidential Council. N. Giosan, chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly, who spoke, pointed out that the socialist countries bear special responsibility under the conditions of the more complex international situation. They are called upon to be constantly in the vanguard or progressive and anti-imperialist forces for the purposes of ensuring the policy of detente, cooperation and peace. S. Gucwa, marshal of the Polish Sejm, emphasized that imperialism's provoking of more and more new conflicts and fueling of tension are manifestations of the deepening general crisis of the capitalist system. It is necessary to augment efforts in the struggle for peace, detente and the development of international cooperation.

The evening session, chaired by H. Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, was addressed by I. Katona, leader of the Hungarian delegation. The desire of extremist imperialist forces to secure military superiority, he pointed out in particular, is expressed in the fact that the United States is delaying ratification of the SALT II treaty and has suspended other talks aimed at curbing the arms race.

V. Bonev, chairman of the Bulgarian People's Assembly, spoke about the activities of his country's parliament in defense of peace. Now more than ever, he said, it is necessary to coordinate the actions of parliaments to expose imperialism's intrigues and hysterical anti-Soviet and anticommunist propaganda.

Indra Speech

AU181140 Prague PRACE in Czech 17 Jun 80 pp 1,2

[CTK report on speech by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, at a session of representatives of parliaments of the Warsaw Pact member states, held in Minsk on 16 June 1980: "From A. Indra's Statement"]

[Text] We have met to mark as elected representatives of the people of our socialist allied countries, as representatives of our highest representative and legislative bodies, a quarter of a century of the existence of the Warsaw Pact. For 25 years this fraternal alliance of the socialist countries has been reliably ensuring peaceful conditions for socialist and communist construction in its member states and successfully uniting their foreign political and military activities in the interest of the relaxation of the international tension, of halting the feverish pursuit of armament, in the interest of disarmament and of a reconstruction of relations among states with different social systems on the Leninist foundations of peaceful coexistence.

It is above all due to the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact member countries that the tragic cycle of a world war followed by a short period of peace and the outbreak of another world war conflagration has been broken. That is a historically significant fact testifying to the deep changes in the correlation of forces in the world in favor of progress and socialism and to the steadily increasing effect and influence of the active peace policy of the countries of the socialist community. The recognition that socialism and peace are one and the same thing is increasingly gaining ground in the world.

All the documents the Warsaw Pact has adopted since its foundation are imbued with an active, patient and consistent endeavor to reach this goal. The most important success has undoubtedly been the holding of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the adoption of its Final Act. On 1 August this year 5 years will have passed since the signing of the Final Act by the top representatives of the participating states in Helsinki. It was a great victory of the cause of peace, of statesmanlike prudence and reason.

The CSSR has been an active member of the Warsaw Pact from the very beginning. Our nations drew the logical consequences from the betrayal of the Western allies of bourgeois Czechoslovakia in Munich 1938 and from the cowardice of their own bourgeoisie. That is why after the end of World War II and the Nazi occupation, which posed a threat to our very national existence, they did not allow a restoration of the pre-Munich conditions. They freely decided to treat the path to real democracy, to socialism, the path of eternal alliance and fraternal cooperation with the USSR. A logical continuation of this line has been our participation in the foundation of the Warsaw Pact and our permanent activities aimed at its steady reinforcement.

The balance sheet of the 25 years of the existence of the Warsaw Pact is unequivocally positive, particularly in the seventies when the cause of peace and progress in Europe and in the world attained significant successes, mainly due to the untiring efforts of the USSR and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact. This development has become the cause of the angry dissatisfaction and resistance of the most reactionary forces of imperialism and their Maoist allies.

Through the fault of Carter's administration and most other reactionary circles of the NATO countries the international situation has become complicated. We do not underrate its dangerous reefs--the cynical trampling underfoot of the most fundamental norms of international relations by the United States, its high-handed dictatorial approach to its allies, its hazardous attitude to peace, its adventurism.

We realize that the point at issue is not just the person of the American President and his speculations concerning his reelection but above all the expression of the objectively existing, for mankind, extremely dangerous interests and plans of the powerful military-industrial complex of the United States and NATO. As early as in 1978 the Washington session of NATO adopted a decision on raising military budgets and in December 1979 the United States, in defiance of the socialist countries' warnings, pushed through in NATO the approval of the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. All that happened before the events in Afghanistan, which are thus only a transparent pretext for launching a frontal imperialist attack on the policy of detente under the smokescreen of hysterical anti-Sovietism and anticommunism.

An analysis of the whole postwar period is instructive. One fundamental fact ensues from it: That the successes of the cause of peace and progress have always been linked with the joint efforts of the socialist countries and all progressive, peace-loving and realistic forces of the world. They are, however, dependent above all on the strength, unity, cohesion and concerted action of the countries of the socialist community. That is why it is absolutely imperative in the present exacerbated international situation to strengthen more than ever before their increasingly close coordination of action, which also wards off the transparent policy of differentiation vis-a-vis the countries of the socialist community pursued by the United States and the PRC, particularly their attempts to weaken the socialist countries' fraternal alliance with the USSR. At the same time it is necessary for all progressive, peace-loving and realistic forces to step up their activity, hand in hand with us.

A clear answer to the fundamental issues of the present was given by the jubilee May session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee. We regard its final documents as the joint action program also for our parliaments. The "For Peace and Disarmament" appeal adopted at the close of the April meeting of European communist and workers parties in Paris is formulated in the same spirit. This important document, too, has our full support, Alois Indra said in conclusion.

Sindermann Address

AU201050 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jun 80 p 6

[Werner Goldstein report on speech by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo at the meeting of parliamentarians from the Warsaw Pact countries in Minsk on 17 June 1980]

[Text] At the meeting, which concluded with the signing of a communique, Horst Sindermann, the president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, paid tribute to the peace strategy of the militant alliance of the socialist countries.

Strongest Power Factor in the Struggle for Peace

Horst Sindermann declared inter alia: "As the delegation of the GDR People's Chamber, we would like to state with satisfaction, on behalf of our deputies and of the entire GDR people, that the fraternal defense alliance of the Warsaw Pact has fully proved its worth in the service of world peace, and that today it represents the most important international power factor in the struggle for detente and security in Europe and in the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace throughout the world. With its strategy of peace, democracy and socialism based on a Marxist-Leninist foundation, our militant alliance of socialist states and peoples has constantly seen to it in these 25 years that peace has been preserved on our continent, where it has reigned for a period of 35 years. This is an achievement of the Warsaw Pact Organization that deserves to be called historic. This peace strategy of our community of socialist states, together with the other revolutionary mainstreams of our era, leads to a revolutionary renewal of the world in the spirit of peace, of democracy and of social progress on all continents of the world. The paths of the peoples in their struggle for national and social liberation were often difficult and sacrificial, but our century is irrevocably oriented on social progress for the benefit of mankind."

The speaker went on to say: "This revolutionary development process, especially in the past decade, has also determined the positive trends of international detente and has led to tangible results such as the Helsinki conference Final Act, the SALT II agreement, the basic treaty between the GDR and the FRG, the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin and others. That is also the constructive spirit of the declaration of the Warsaw Pact states [phrase as published] which was adopted by the Political Consultative Committee on 14 and 15 May in Warsaw as a document of peace, security and detente and which meanwhile has met with a worldwide response. We deem it urgently necessary to address ourselves in this spirit to the parliaments and parliamentarians of Europe and throughout the world. The situation is complicated and the danger to peace is great. If you ask for the causes for the exacerbation of the international situation, then they lie without doubt in the U.S. administration's intention to reverse the revolutionary changes in the world to the era of imperialist supremacy by means of military force and to suppress the peoples' aspiration for freedom by force of arms. That is the meaning of the NATO long-term program of May 1978 which touched off the arms race. It provides for boosting the armament expenditures of the NATO countries by at least 3 percent annually, and thus altering the military balance in favor of the reactionary forces in the world. [paragraph continues]

Armament instead of education, missiles instead of people's welfare--these are the decisions that the parliaments of the NATO states are facing. To this end pressure is being exerted on these parliaments. It is clear that this is bound to exacerbate the contradictions among the NATO allies. How this aim of U.S. imperialism is to be implemented is shown by the military, economic and political pressure exerted on Iran and Afghanistan. The December 1979 NATO decision on missiles must also be seen in this light.

Many Useful Developments Have Been Started

"After the experiences of two world wars touched off by German imperialism's quest for supremacy," Horst Sindermann continued, "we are telling all those in the FRG who allegedly think that the NATO missile decision is not so bad, those who want to deploy the missiles first and allegedly negotiate afterwards: Turn back and consider what is at stake!

"From our viewpoint many useful developments have been started since our meetings in Leningrad and Prague by our appeals to the parliamentarians of other countries as well as in contacts between parliaments of states with different social systems, development which have borne out the purport of the Warsaw declaration of our community of states: to counter the danger of confrontation with concrete measures for detente and security, arms limitation and disarmament. We are convinced that the Warsaw declaration has opened up for our alliance's highest representative bodies of the people a wide range of opportunities for further developing our numerous parliamentary contacts, focusing on the questions of arms limitation and disarmament including the convening of an all-European conference for military detente and disarmament."

The People's Chamber president then stressed: "We see the second main point on which our work should be focused in our seeking to make clear in our dialogue with parliamentarians, along the lines of the plan for the Madrid meeting adopted at the Warsaw conference, that constructive results are possible only in a businesslike negotiating climate oriented on vital European issues.

"We believe that for us, the parliamentary deputies of our countries, a good opportunity for working in the spirit of the Warsaw declaration is afforded by the 67th interparliamentary conference to be held in the GDR capital of Berlin in September 1980."

Polish Representative

LD171125 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] A meeting of parliamentarians from the countries of the socialist community is taking place in Minsk. The leader of the Polish delegation, Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, spoke in an interview with our special correspondent:

We attach great importance to our present meeting taking place in the Hero City of Minsk, Stanislaw Gucwa said. It is being held in the year of the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty, the fraternal defense alliance, a period in which we are witnessing the attempts of the enemies of peace and detente to complicate the international situation. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's congratulations to the participants in our meeting are of great political importance. They stress with new force the need for the further strengthening of fraternal cooperation among the socialist states in the struggle to end the arms race and to redeploy enormous material and intellectual resources to peaceful purposes. In order to attain that goal, corresponding to the interests of all the peoples of the world, Poland has put forward an initiative to hold a conference in Warsaw on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

At the present time, Stanislaw Gucwa continued, we consider one of the main tasks on that road to be the speedy ratification of SALT II, the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. The strengthening of stability and trust on our continent the strict observance by all European countries of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is extremely important. The recent Soviet-French summit meeting in Warsaw demonstrated that, despite the complexity of the international situation, the continuation of political contacts with countries having different social systems is the way toward lessening tension in the world. Concrete steps in this direction are set out in the documents adopted in May by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states. We are convinced, the head of the Polish delegation said in conclusion, that in the struggle to strengthen the security of the peoples, for disarmament and the development of equal cooperation among states, great responsibility lies upon parliamentarians whose job it is to promote the preservation of peace in the world by concrete deeds.

Conference Communique

LD192145 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] A meeting of the representatives of parliaments of the countries belonging to the Warsaw Treaty was held in Minsk from 16 to 19 June. The countries represented were: Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Poland, Romania, Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. During the meeting--says the communique adopted at the session--an exchange of opinions took place on the issues of the international activities of the parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty states in connection with the 25th anniversary of the treaty. The topical task of the parliaments of the fraternal countries in the fight for detente and security in Europe and for the consolidation of universal peace were examined.

On behalf of the parliaments of their countries the participants of the meeting expressed their full agreement with the conclusions and the assessments contained in the declaration and the statement adopted in Warsaw at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member states. They also gave their unanimous support for the proposals put forward in those documents and concerning further steps aimed at the development of the process of political and military detente on the Continent of Europe, the implementation of effective measures aimed at stemming the arms race and at promoting disarmament, as well as the consolidation of peace, independence and security of peoples and the general improvement of the world's political climate.

The participants of the meeting pointed out the importance of stepping up efforts on the part of parliaments and all elements of the public realizing their responsibility for the fate of the world, which are aimed at strengthening peace and security and eliminating the possibility of the outbreak of another war.

The participants of the meeting dispatched a relevant appeal to all parliaments and parliamentarians. The meeting of the representatives of the parliaments of Warsaw Treaty member states took place in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and fraternal friendship.

Minsk International Appeal

LD182358 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 80 p 4

["Appeal to Parliaments and Parliamentarians of the States of Europe and the World"]

[Text] Minsk, 17 June--We, the representatives of the parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty member states--deputies of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the State Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, the Great National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic--who have gathered in connection with the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty in the capital of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Hero City Minsk, make a genuine plea to the parliaments and parliamentarians of the European and world states.

We note with concern that the international situation has grown more complicated as a result of the actions of forces hostile to peace and detente, and that the significant positive moves in the cause of strengthening peace and international security, which were achieved in the seventies, have been threatened. A course has been taken up by these forces aimed at an unrestrained stepping-up of the arms race and the curtailment of peaceful international cooperation. Of special danger for European and universal peace are the decisions on the production and deployment in West Europe of new American nuclear missile weaponry.

Under these conditions we address all who acknowledge a responsibility for the fate of peace. We call upon all parliaments and all parliamentarians to make an effective contribution to the normalization of the international situation. The politics of confrontation must be countered by the united efforts of all peace-loving countries and peoples. It is necessary to build and defend peace jointly.

We express the hope that the initiatives which were put forward by the recent conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty and which evoked a broad international response will meet with a constructive response on the part of all European countries and all the countries of the world. Of special significance for the strengthening of European and international security is the proposal of the Political Consultative Committee that a meeting be held at the highest level of leaders of states from all the regions of the world to examine the key questions of international life, to determine ways to eliminate the hotbeds of international tension and prevent war.

We are in favor of the strict observance of all principles and provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, of the successful holding of the meeting in Madrid of the representatives of the participant states of this conference, the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, and in favor of the level of military confrontation on the European Continent not increasing but, on the contrary, decreasing.

Parliaments and parliamentarians are called on to actively promote the achievement of agreements on all pressing matters pertaining to stopping the arms race, to actively promote the speedy ratification of agreements that have already been concluded, including the strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II), which is one of great international importance, and to actively promote the resumption of talks along those lines which have been stopped or broken off. [paragraph continues]

In the eighties mankind can and must make decisive steps in order that its creative possibilities are not wasted on the production of instruments of death but are wholly devoted to satisfying the urgent needs of people and to ensuring a peaceful future for the peoples.

In the interests of stabilizing the international situation and continuing the policy of detente it is exceptionally important to ensure a firm, peaceful settlement of conflict situations, to reject the use of force or the threat of force, to limit and lower the level of military presence and military activity in regions through which major international sea communications pass and to spread on an even broader scale the struggle for peace, freedom, national independence and social progress.

The process of the relaxation of international tension must be disseminated to all the regions of our world. We express solidarity with the just demands of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which are waging a struggle for peace, independent development and for the right to be complete masters of their own destiny to freely implement their desire for political, economic and social progress.

In coming forward with this appeal we express the readiness of the parliaments of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty to also discuss other proposals directed at the strengthening of peace and detente, curbing the arms race, implementing disarmament and developing international cooperation. It is the duty of parliaments and parliamentarians, as the plenipotentiary representatives of their peoples, to do all they can in the name of improving the political climate on our world, of consolidating a firm and stable peace.

Impact of Meeting

ID180835 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2025 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Questions about the appeal issued by the parliamentarians' meeting in Minsk were answered at a press conference by the representatives of the USSR, Czechoslovakia and the GDR, Shitikov, Indra and Sindermann. Asked about the strength of the unity of socialist countries demonstrated at this meeting, about the effect of appeal of this kind People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann replied:

[Begin Sindermann recording] You have said that our deliberations here have been a demonstration of our unity. I would like to go further: We have coordinated our joint foreign policy and the appeal which we have adopted is addressed on the one hand to the parliaments of Europe and the entire world; on the other it is for us a program for our work. It is in this that our strength lies, that we, the representatives of the parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty states come forward in our international work with a coordinated, constructive program for safeguarding peace and cooperation among the peoples. One must look at it in relation to the insane capitalist world where the most reactionary forces with their hysteria and anti-Sovietism try to deprive people of any hope for the future, while we take a stand everywhere, internationally too, as the representatives of a constructive peace policy.

You ask whether this has already proved effective. You know that the benefits of such a policy cannot be reaped the next day. But let me give you some facts: NATO's long-term program provides for an annual increase in arms expenditure of at least 3 percent. In the United States they are planning to spend during the coming years $1 billion on armaments. This is madness. Are all parliaments of the NATO states following this policy? The Belgian Parliament has adopted a decision to cut arms expenditure by 2.5 percent.

This is a success for the constructive policy of the socialist countries, and let me remind you that Comrade Brezhnev said in his telegram that the huge resources spent on arms can be better used for peaceful purposes--a sensible point of view which is already understood by many parliamentarians in NATO states. Japan is not a member of NATO but it plays a role in U.S. policy. Attempts have been made to put pressure on the Japanese parliament to increase the arms budget. But the Japanese Constitution says that arms expenditure must not exceed 1 percent. So far no Japanes Government has mustered a majority for changing the Constitution. We know that the Dutch parliament did not agree to the decision to station missiles in West Europe. I cannot tell you whether all this is due to the influence of the socialist states. But at least it is due to common sense, and it is this for which we stand in our document, [words indistinct]. That is why we are very optimistic that in our international, interparliamentary work [words indistinct] we shall win over more people who will travel with us the road of the defense of peace, of cooperation among the peoples.

Indra Departure

LD191018 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation led by Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, which attended the meeting of representatives of parliaments of Warsaw Treaty member states, left Minsk by air for Prague today. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Sindermann Departure

LD200330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1522 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Minsk (ADN correspondent)--The GDR People's Chamber delegation led by its president, Horst Sindermann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, which attended the meeting of the chairmen of the parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty states in Minsk, left for home on Thursday.

They were given a cordial sendoff at the airport of the Belorussian capital by the chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Aleksey Shitikov and Vitaliy Ruben.

Earlier, the GDR guests visited the First Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party Museum and the state Belorussian Museum on the history of the Great Patriotic War.

PEACE NEEDED TO SAFEGUARD OIL SUPPLIES

ID241321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 80 p 5

[A. Vasilyev article: "Oil and Imperial Chimeras"]

[Text] The word "oil" is frequently and importunately heard in the system of "arguments" to justify U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf. American propaganda is trying to give the impression that the flow of oil from that region is about to be broken off, halted by the paw of the "Russian bear" or by crowds of "Muslim fanatics."

"With the passage of time the whole world's dependence on Persian Gulf oil will probably grow," U.S. President J. Carter stated, formulating his "doctrine." "A refusal to supply oil to us or to others would threaten our security and give rise to an even more serious economic crisis than the great depression of 50 years ago. The twofold threat to this flow of oil--as a consequence of the lack of regional stability, and now too, the potential threat from the Soviet Union--requires that we firmly defend our vitally important interests when danger threatens them."

Dozens of countries do indeed have an interest in regular deliveries of oil from the Persian Gulf. But references to an alleged "threat" to these deliveries are no more than a fence built of pseudoarguments made of "wooden iron"--in short, absurd arguments to justify the selfish, dangerous U.S. actions.

Behind the Fence of Absurd Arguments

As if the world was blind and deaf!

As if it was not the United States, but someone else preparing aggression in the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea, concentrating an interventionist armada there. As if it was not the United States threatening a marine blockade, the mining of ports, the landing of forces and the bombing of oilfields. The world knows that it is American support for archaic, antipopular regimes which is destabilizing the situation here, not the movement of the Islamic people's masses.

However, ascribing your own intentions to someone else is an old, familiar method. The U.S. monopolies (and the British ones), through the system of daughter companies, control the transportation, sale, distribution and refining of oil in the capitalist world, although they have lost direct control of the extraction of liquid fuel and price fixing. Washington is now attempting to establish direct military control over oil supplies and, if it succeeds, to regain domination, even if only partial, over oil deposits, pushing back the national liberation movements in the region.

The stakes in this risky game are unusually high. At present about 60 percent of the capitalist world's proven oil reserves are concentrated in the Persian Gulf region--approximately 50 billion tons, including 23 billion in Saudi Arabia. Approximately two-thirds of the oil of the nonsocialist part of the world is extracted here (1.07 billion tons in 1979), and exports, mainly passing through the Stait of Hormuz, make up about two-thirds of oil exports (approximately 1 billion tons).

West European countries (with the exception of Britain and Norway), like Japan, have practically no oil of their own. It is calculated that this year Western Europe will import 460 million tons out of the 517 million tons of oil it consumes, paying about $100 billion for it.

The United States now extracts approximately 450 million tons of oil a year, but consumes twice that. Possessing significant oil reserves, it is better provided with a range of energy resources--coal, gas, oil shale and bituminous sands--than the other major developed capitalist countries. The United States imports just over 100 million tons of oil from the Persian Gulf, which accounts for about 12 percent of its consumption. Saving its own resources for the future, the United States is increasing imports of raw materials.

Most of the oil exporting countries, in their turn, are interested in exporting it and trading in it, but on the basis of equal rights, taking into account their own economic interests. To protect these interests, 20 years ago the producers of liquid fuel created OPEC. It now has 13 members, but the Persian Gulf states have the greatest weight. Forming a united front against the oil monopolies, the OPEC members have achieved considerable successes and have become an influential economic, financial and political force in the international arena.

Washington's interference with ships, planes and paratroopers jeopardizes economic ties between the oil producers and consumers. For instance, oil exports from Iran have fallen considerably. Who is responsible for this? The United States itself, above all. It was Washington, making use of the hostage problem, which established an economic blockade and unleashed other subversive actions against that country. American companies stopped the supply of spare parts for equipment on Iranian oilfields. Washington is demanding that its allies renounce economic, scientific and technical cooperation with Iran.

But pressure and blackmail are two-edged weapons. The American researcher (?R. Stil), author of the books "Pax Americana" and "The End of the Union," wrote in NEWDAY: "As for Japan and Western Europe, the biggest threat to their oil supplies is created not by the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, but by the Carter administration's policy in Iran, which has led to the ending of Iranian oil deliveries and the ensuing sharp increase in prices after the fall of the shah."

In this connection, this important question also arises: Is Washington, while hiding behind the propaganda fence of absurd arguments, really concerned about the interests of its West European and Japanese allies, or is it, on the contrary, consciously and purposefully acting against them? In other words, is not the United States preparing, in seizing the Strait of Hormuz by the throat not only the peoples of that region, but its own allies too?

More Than It Can Chew

Capitalism in the 19th century was fattened on coal. Capitalism in the 20th century swam on waves of oil. Here capitalism--above all American capitalism--senselessly squandered the earth's irreplaceable resources for decades, oil in particular. The relatively high rate of development of Western countries and Japan from the fifties until the early seventies was explained, in particular, by the fact that they obtained many types of raw materials almost free. It was no accident that they were able to withstand a more than 10-fold increase in oil prices in the last 7 years. The United States itself, sharply stepping up oil imports, increased its expenditure on oil 90-fold in 10 years. And with the new, high prices the struggle for reliable sources of liquid fuel supplies is under way.

When the first thunderclaps of the energy crisis rang out the masters of the capitalist economy discovered that the bottom of their oil tanks was visible. If the liquid fuel consumption growth trend of the sixties and early seventies was maintained the capitalist world would be faced with a real threat to the exhaustion of oil resources by the first or second decades of the 21st century. It is obviously for this reason that the current Washington strategists have the absurd idea of establishing their own, single-handed control over the energy resources of the capitalist world.

However even the United States must be aware that it has serious rivals in the capitalist world. Incidentally, it was the switch to oil as the main source of energy that helped Western Europe and Japan to put on an economic spurt and catch up with the United States in many indicators.

At the junction of the sixties and seventies, as was noted at the 24th CPSU Congress, there emerged three centers of modern capitalism--the United States, Western Europe, above all in the shape of the Common Market, and Japan. American imperialism's monopoly positions in the capitalist part of the world was effectively finished. The New York TIMES melancholically admitted: "The age of America never was.... The United States clearly tried to bite off more than it could chew." "The Japanese and West Europeans are stifling us," American businessmen, politicians and publicists lament 4.

Although losing dominant positions in a number of important economic sectors which only recently were unchallenged, and advantages in labor productivity growth, and in the level of technology and scientific research and planning and design works, the United States maintains its superiority over its allies and rivals in the military sphere. In these conditions the American ruling circles are tempted to retrieve their former role primarily through military pressure, particularly in those areas that supply the oil. By tying the allies to it in the military plane to the accompaniment of propaganda about the "Soviet military threat," Washington is trying to grab hold of the house which feeds Japan and Western Europe with oil. The "Carter doctrine" is his idea of U.S. world domination, a claim not only to rule the destiny of a vast region in Asia and the Near East but also to dictate Washington's will to Western Europe and Japan.

Long before the Iranian events Washington was discussing the possibility of seizing the oilfields in the Persian Gulf area, both in Iran and on the Arabian coast. Rehearsals of an air and sea invasion, about which a great deal is currently being written, began back in 1973-74, following the Arab-Israeli and subsequent Arab oil boycott of a number of Western countries.

But when the Iranian pearl fell from the crown of the American neocolonialist empire Washington became desperately anxious. By declaring the Persian Gulf a zone of "vital U.S. interests" and threatening to "defend this region" with all means at its disposal, including military force, the American administration is assuming the "right" to intervene, the "right" to pursue an imperial policy. American strategists talk about Iran or Saudi Arabia as if they were discussing the fate of Texas.

A Rogue Elephant

At the beginning of the century the Persian Gulf was declared a sphere of British "vital interests" by the viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, head of British imperialism's so-called "Near East grouping." Britain's imperial chimeras are maybe only remembered now by the most diehard Tories.

In 1957 the "Eisenhower doctrine" called the Near East "vitally important to U.S. national interests" and threatened to "use armed forces" against those who challenged this. This doctrine led to American intervention in Lebanon and British intervention in Jordan but failed to prevent either the development of the national liberation movement or the nationalization of the oil-extraction industry in Near and Middle East countries, or, ultimately, the collapse of the shah's regime.

Now the Pentagon is even talking about the possibility of the "United States using tactical nuclear weapons in the Persian Gulf." [paragraph continues]

Although "conventional" bombing and military actions could easily destroy oilfields and their infrastructure--pipelines, pumping stations, oil ports, not for nothing did the well-known American businessman and politician G. Hall write in the Washington POST that "in Europe and the Near East...America is seen as a rogue elephant trampling all over kitchen gardens."

The dangerous nature of these actions was noted by the participants in the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference. They stated that imperialist circles "are placing more and more obstacles in the way of the reorganization of international economic relations on an equitable and just basis. In the struggle for energy and raw material resources increasing use is being made of force or the threat of force against the developing countries. This causes instability in interstate relations and leads to the appearance of new seats of tension."

The task of ensuring oil deliveries from the Near and Middle East, from the Persian Gulf basin countries is not to be solved by military means. Peace in this region, the renunciation of interference in the internal affairs of Near and Middle East states and just and equitable relations with oil producers are the realistic conditions for uninterrupted supplies of energy to consumers in the capitalist and developing countries. Peace and mutually advantageous economic cooperation are needed to solve energy and other raw material problems, not reckless military adventures.

AAPSO OFFICIAL REVIEWS SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD250914 Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 25, TASS--"Imperialist propaganda misrepresents the state of affairs in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, specifically in the Afghan capital. It tries to create the impression that the situation in Kabul and around it is tense, and this contradicts reality". A TASS correspondent was told this by Vice President of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) Barand Ray now staying here in connection with the preparation for the international meeting of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan that opens today in Kabul. The meeting is organized on the initiative of the AAPSO.

"The AAPSO", Barand Ray stressed in the interview, "will never be indifferent to the revolution in Afghanistan, to the struggle of the Afghan people against imperialism and reaction. It always solidarized with the Afghan people, declared against the armed interference in the internal affairs of the young republic that is on the road of the progressive development. Afghanistan is an Islamic country", the vice president of the AAPSO went on. "But Western propaganda tries to mislead the world public by alleging that the principles of sacred religion are flouted in Afghanistan. This is an obvious lie", B. Ray stressed. "Representatives of the clergy of a number of countries who were invited to the meeting will be able to see for themselves that these assertions are falsehoods. The so-called rebels in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are being supplied with weapons and money by the imperialist and reactionary forces of the region", AAPSO leader said. "I would like to stress that there exists no question of Afghanistan", he said. "The Afghan question was raised by the imperialist and reactionary forces which are staging an armed interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs".

B. Ray highly assessed the Soviet Union's military assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He also pointed to the importance of the decision on the partial withdrawal of Soviet troops from the territory of Afghanistan, which, in his opinion, is a vivid evidence of the normalization of the situation in the country, of the consolidation of all progressive forces in the struggle against foreign interference. "Each country and each revolution has the right to turn for assistance to its friends, and we welcome the assistance that the Soviet Union is rendering to the people of Afghanistan" B. Ray said.

BEREZHNOV DEPLORES VENICE SUMMIT'S ATTACKS ON OPEC

LD252253 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 25, TASS--TASS economic news analyst Yuriy Berezhnov writes:

The declaration of the summit conference of seven leading capitalist countries, which was held in Venice on June 22-23, shows that in the West they have not given up plans of continued use in self-seeking interests of raw material and energy resources of developing countries.

Political and economic pressure upon developing countries is intensified with this aim. This has been reaffirmed once again by the main theses of one of Washington's false doctrines, which were reiterrated in Venice, though in a disguised form. What is at issue are insistent attempts of imperialist circles to shift the responsibility for the deepening energy crisis, which shakes the capitalist world, upon the oil exporting countries and their organization--OPEC. The recent rise in the official price of oil by the OPEC member-countries has been the cause of a particularly great discontent of the leaders of the "big seven".

What can be said in this connection?

Such assertions have nothing in common with truth. It is well known that the protective economic actions of the oil exporting countries, which partially managed to put an end to unceremonious plunder of their natural wealth by foreign monopolies, were not the cause but only the catalyst of the energy crisis. The one-sided orientation of the energetics of the United States, Western Europe and Japan to rapacious exploitation of oil resources and cheap labour force of developing countries, the stubborn unwillingness of the leading imperialist powers to maintain with them trade and economic links on an equitable and fair foundation, the aggravation of inter-imperialist rivalry--these are only a few real causes of the energy crisis that has hit the West.

What was the need of slanderous attacks in the Venice declaration against the recent decisions of the Algiers conference of the OPEC member-countries.

These attacks were obviously needed to camouflage by ill-intentioned fabrications the aggressive policy of the United States which now tries to restore its direct control over oil deliveries and oil prime formation, and to partically regain the former sway over the oil deposits of the Persian Gulf basin. Penetrating to mineral and raw material resources of foreign countries, U.S. imperialism creates [word indistinct] of tension, plans reckless military ventures.

Such a reactionary course of latter-day colonialists--the U.S. oil monopolies which continue to gain fabulous profits through the resale of raw material and trade in oil products impels oil producing countries to ensure more concerted protection of their political and economic interests.

At the present stage for them, in all probability, it is particularly important to protect themselves from the pernicious effect of the galloping inflation in the West, from the instability of the American dollar, which is still the main unit of account in concluding deals for oil purchase and sales and, what is most important, from attempts of big capitalist states to alleviate their aggravated economic difficulties through peoples of developing countries and their national wealth.

The OPEC member-countries are now an influential economic, political and financial force in the international scene. And they hardly can be intimidated by threats which are extensively made in the West in connection with the results of the conference of the countries of the "big seven" in Venice.

L.A. KOSTIN ADDRESSES ILO GENERAL CONFERENCE

LD241357 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Jun 80 p 3

[Special correspondent Ye. Shulyukin: "In the Name of International Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] A grim picture of capitalist reality is being painted by delegates at the 66th ILO general conference which is now taking place in Geneva's Palais des Nations.

Addressing the general conference today was L.A. Kostin, USSR Government delegate and first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems. He noted that in the coming years the ILO must step up its activity aimed at developing international cooperation with the aim of solving problems connected with unemployment, inflation, discrimination and inequality in the sphere of labor relations and with ensuring the most important rights and socioeconomic interests for working people. These problems are still being tackled by the ILO very slowly and not effectively enough.

The Soviet delegate dwelt on the problems of vocational education. In our country, he said, we devote great attention to problems of general and vocational education. The Soviet system of vocational training is based on the unity between vocational, general and polytechnical education, the unity between the education and social training of young people.

In the sphere of vocational training, the ILO can and must render assistance to the member countries and especially to the developing countries in the selection and dissemination of the most expedient and effective forms of vocational education for working people.

Soviet institutions and educational establishments could render definite assistance and aid to the International Labor Office in this matter. We have accumulated much experience in rendering assistance to developing countries in training skilled cadres. Over 850,000 people from these countries have undergone training already in Soviet vocational-technical, secondary specialized and higher educational establishments, at enterprises and on building sites and have become skilled workers.

Speaking of the prospects of ILO activity, L.A. Kostin noted the need to intensify practical work to fulfill the decisions of the world conference on employment problems. He called for new labor norms to be elaborated in the sphere of employment and social protection of working people in the face of growing unemployment, inflation and the technological changes which are taking place.

The ILO ought more actively to implement and further broaden the program to improve conditions of labor and of the production environment. Here it is important to concentrate efforts on the main large-scale tasks and not to dissipate effort and resources on insignificant projects and measures.

We are convinced, the USSR representative went on to state, that the ILO by virtue of its statutory tasks can and must make its own contribution to the struggle for the working person's rights in the broadest and most concrete sense of this concept, including the whole complex of socioeconomic rights which the working people must possess.

It is a question primarily of the right of each person to work, of the equal right of every working person to remuneration and to social security regardless of nationality, race, religious faith and other factors, of the right of all people to free general and vocational education and of establishing everywhere man's right to free medical aid.

The ILO must actively struggle for labor and living conditions worthy of man, for equal rights for women and men to participate in all spheres of the economic, social and cultural life of society and for the right of all people to live and work in conditions of peace. In this connection it should be stressed that participation by the ILO in the struggle for peace, relaxation of tension and disarmament is one of the most important tasks.

Under contemporary conditions of the exacerbation of international tension, the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries once again stressed in the declaration they adopted at their May conference this year their resolute support for the policy of detente and of halting the arms race. In their statement they proposed that a summit meeting of state leaders from all regions of the world be held in the immediate future to discuss the task of eliminating hotbeds of international tension and of avoiding war.

The proposals of the socialist countries on radically improving the international political climate, L.A. Kostin continued, are constructive in nature and aimed at ensuring peaceful conditions for development and for cooperation among states with different social systems. Only under these conditions is successful activity possible by international organizations for the sake of the economic and social progress of the world community.

But there are many unresolved problems on this path. In countries which have liberated themselves from colonial dependence and which are waging the difficult struggle against the policy of neocolonialism, it is necessary to implement progressive socioeconomic transformation, capable of eliminating inequality, poverty and hunger and of ensuring a country's independence and its population's full productive employment. International cooperation founded on principles of equality and justice and the reshaping of international economic relations are necessary along side national efforts to solve these tasks. The ILO must promote this more actively in all its activity.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS IN KAZAKHSTAN--A large group of press, television and radio representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the DPRK, Mongolia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, as well as of Communist Party press in (?Denmark), Finland, France and West Berlin, accredited to the press department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is now in Kazakhstan. While in Alma-Ata, the foreign journalists visited the Economics Institute of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences. The Kazakh Scientific Research Institute for Agriculture, the heavy machinebuilding plant, and met representatives of the republic's creative intelligentsia. In Kustanay they visited the Bolshevichka garment factory and in Rudnyy--the Sokolovsko-Sarbayskiy ore mining and concentration combine. The journalists inspected the fields in Kustanayskaya and Alma-Atinskaya oblasts, and are familiarizing themselves with industrial enterprises and farms in Chimkentskaya Oblast. The guests saw concrete examples of the republic's great achievements in the development of the economy, science and culture and in improving the working people's prosperity. The foreign journalists were received in the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and spoke to Kamalidenov, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretary. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 19 Jun 80 AU]

LOSEV ASSAILS POSITION ON SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWAL

LD260905 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] The American reaction to the withdrawal of some Soviet Army units from Afghanistan draws this comment from our political observer Sergey Losev. He writes:

It appears that U.S. leaders did not even stop to think about the significance of the Soviet move, which has been made in coordination with the Government of Afghanistan, although generally speaking the leaders of a nation are duty-bound to try and analyze foreign policy moves of other governments. The U.S. administration acted with a characteristic haste which was such that high-ranking White House and State Department officials have issued openly conflicting statements. The State Department spokesman, Mr Reston, told newsmen the American side has no proof that some troops were actually pulled out. He also maintained that the number of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is growing. And just at the same time, President Carter made an entirely different statement at a press briefing in Venice, as reported by CBS. The President said he knew about the withdrawal of Soviet troops even before the announcement by Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, also failed to give due consideration to the Soviet move. He dismissed the partial withdrawal of Soviet troops as a mere propaganda trick. Now if this is really so, why doesn't the White House try and match this Soviet trick by pulling out from the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean region some 30 American naval vessels which are kept there by the Pentagon with clearly aggressive intentions?

To achieve a political settlement of problems related to Afghanistan, there must be an end to aggression against that country and there must also be reliable guarantees against foreign subversion. The Washington officials want none of these things. It appears that the Carter administration is still clinging to its illusions of stifling the Afghan revolution and setting up a pro-imperialist springboard for aggression on the Soviet southern border. Washington is obstructing in various ways direct talks between the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the regime of Ziaul Haq in Pakistan, which came to power in a military coup and had executed President Bhutto.

The American President had just launched the week of Afghanistan in a bid to step up material and military aid for the armed bands which are trained at CIA bases in Pakistan. Fresh consignments of American arms are now arriving in Peshawar in Pakistan. These arms are meant for bands of mercenaries and professional cutthroats who are hailed by the U.S. media as freedom fighters. This makes it quite obvious that the United States does not want to contribute to the lessening of tension in that region. The U.S. ruling circles need international tension as a pretext for stepping up the race in nuclear missiles and for proclaiming some remote regions a sphere of vital national interests of the United States.

In his statement in Rome, President Carter maintained that the Soviet Union is pushing to the south and that its stand on Afghanistan represents a strategic challenge to the vital interests of the West. Such charges, however, really hold no water. In his speech at the latest plenary session of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, President Leonid Brezhnev said that the truth of the matter is that plans have collapsed to involve Afghanistan into the imperialist political orbit and to create a threat to the Soviet Union from the south. The real threat to peace lies not in the alleged Soviet drive to the warm seas--a concept borrowed from Nazi propaganda--but in American attempts to upset the existing balance of military strength in the world in favor of the United States and to the detriment of the Soviet Union.

All major decisions to promote this objective had been taken by the White House, the Pentagon and Congress before the developments in Afghanistan. It was decided, for example, to site new American missiles in Western Europe and to increase U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, the Middle and Near East, close to the Soviet borders. The decision was also made on a rapprochement between Washington and Beijing on an anti-Soviet basis.

In its strategic review for 1979, the Institute of Strategic Studies in London points out that since most new major U.S. strategic arms programs had been launched before the arrival of Russian troops in Afghanistan, it would be wrong to regard them as a response to that Russian move. By taking its stand on Afghanistan the Soviet Union protected not only the Afghan revolution but acted in the lawful interests of its own security. The Soviet side simply had no choice.

By deciding to pull out some of its army units from Afghanistan, the Soviet Union reaffirms its desire for a political settlement of problems related to that nonaligned country. The Soviet initiative has aroused considerable interest on the part of the political circles of India, France, West Germany and other European countries. As for the U.S. administration, its obstructionist stand is again revealing to the world its policy of undermining international tension.

POSITION ON AFGHANISTAN PUTS CART BEFORE HORSE

LD251830 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 25, TASS--Plastic mines and large-bore machine guns made in the United States, antitank rockets with the trademark "Made in Britain", submachine guns of the Chinese make and other weapons were shown to newsmen who visited the Afghan Province Ghazni. Cpatian of the Afghan Army Gol Ahmad told a TASS correspondent that all these weapons were seized when gangs of saboteurs who penetrated the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from neighboring Pakistan were liquidated. He said that gangsters who kill Afghan peasants, women and children, are lavishly supplied with weapons by the United States, Britain, Beijing. The Central Intelligence Agency of the United States is the main supplier of weapons to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

"Enemies of the April revolution who fled from Afghanistan fearing the anger of the people are patronized by U.S. imperialism, by the Chinese hegemonists, by reaction of the region," Gol Ahmad said. "They harbor plans of liquidating the people's system in Afghanistan and turning it into a bridgehead for the implementation of the aggressive aims of the U.S. imperialist circles."

The actions of Washington, which, despite the peaceful constructive proposals of the Government of Afghanistan, seeks to widen the aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan cause a serious concern of the Afghan public. It is noted here in this connection that the vague talk of the United States about a certain "mechanism of the transition" that is allegedly meant for the solution of the socalled 'Afghan question" has the aim of covering up the fact that the United States has not given an answer to the clear-cut proposal of the Afghan Government. It follows from these proposals that the ending of the aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan that was staged by the United States, Beijing and forces of reaction and guaranteeing the noninterference in Afghanistan's internal affairs are the main conditions for genuine settlement, and when the leader of the White House declares that after all Soviet troops are withdrawn the United States will be prepared to join in the guarantees, he is putting the cart before the horse. It is absolutely clear that the speed of the withdrawal of Soviet troops depends on the ending of the gross interference of the United States, China and other forces of external reaction in internal affairs of sovereign Afghanistan.

ZHUKOV ASSAILS U.S. 'OCCUPATION' OF SOUTH KOREA

LD251019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 80 p 5

[Article by political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "What Lies Behind the Smokescreen?"]

[Text] This has already become a well-worn cliche of the policy of the United States and its allies. As soon as the bourgeois governments and their obedient mass information media undertake their latest frenzied slander campaign about alleged violations of human rights in the socialist countries, as soon as they begin with sickening insincerity to voice fears about the alleged "Soviet threat"--then you know that dangerous and inhumane new acts from which its masters want to distract the peoples' attention are being committed in the notorious "free world," as this world of oppression of the working people shamelessly calls itself.

The French communists' newspaper L'HUMANITE recently expressed itself correctly and in timely fashion on this score:

"While the major mass information media are tirelessly mounting a campaign about Afghanistan against the Soviet Union, they are conversely demonstrating exceptional professional coolness in connection with what is happening in the so-called 'free world.' To such an extent that the events in Seoul or Miami begin, thanks to them, to look like nothing more than various fortuitous incidents, connected with nothing and having no bearing on politics."

With the aid of a dense smokescreen consisting of imporbably false reports, U.S. politicians and figures in other capitalist countries who obediently follow them are indeed trying to conceal the truly monstrous cases of genuine aggressive actions and flagrant interference in other countries' affairs and of the violation of elementary human rights which they commit daily.

We ask: Who has given the U.S. leaders, who have been trying to act in the role of world prosecutor for 35 years now, the right to keep one-fourth of their armed forces on foreign territories? They have over 352,000 soldiers and officers in Europe, 132,000 in the Far East and 15,000 in Latin America. The number of tanks poisoning the lives of many peoples of the world by the way they throw their weight around has already passed the half-million mark! Over 100 countries are obliged to tolerate their impudent presence.

The United States is trying to allege that the more than 2,500 military bases and establishments which it has deployed everywhere are necessary for defense against the Soviet Union. But what does the presence of the U.S. military in foreign lands, which has been continuing for decades, really give?

You do not need to go far for examples--let us take a country which is "free" in U.S. terms--South Korea, which Washington guards particularly painstakingly. Everyone remembers the recent bloody events played out in that country which has had the misfortune to have lived for 35 years under the U.S. boot.

Korea has long attracted U.S. capitalists. Back in the 19th century--in 1866, then in 1868, then in 1871--invaders from across the ocean broke through here, dreaming of turning the country into their colony. But then the Japanese militarists seized control of Korea and their U.S. rivals had to give way.

But in 1945 the light of freedom began to gleam over Korea--having defeated the Kwantung Army, on 15 August the Soviet troops brought liberation to Korea. A little over 3 weeks later, on 8 September--after the signing of the act of Japan's capitulation--U.S. troops landed in South Korea. Unver the agreements concluded by the Allied Powers during the war, responsibility for carrying out the Japanese capitulation north of the 38th parallel rested with the Soviet military command and south of the parallel with the U.S. command. Of course, here it was envisaged that both Soviet and U.S. troops would subsequently go home.

In December 1945 the Allied Powers--the USSR, the United States and Britain--decided on the restoration of Korea as an independent state and its development on an independent basis.

But nothing of the sort happened! The Soviet troops soon left North Korea but the Americans remain in the South to this day and rule as though they were at home. Through the fault of the United States Korea has remained divided along the 38th parallel and the 1950-1953 war provoked by the South Korean puppet army it created intensified this split.

It is not superfluous to recall now the cynical words uttered at the time by General James Van Fleet, commander of the U.S. 8th Army: "Thank God (!) War has broken out in Korea.... If it had not been there then there would have been a Korea somewhere else in the world." Since then the zealous Pentagon generals have frequently launched military conflicts--let us recall just the 7-year U.S. war in Vietnam!--and they continued to keep South Korea as a bridgehead, evidently playing an important part in their plans for further adventures.

This totally unjustified protracted occupation of a foreign land has provoked and continues to provoke condemnation everywhere, including among the U.S. public. That is why Carter, in mounting his election campaign in 1976, promised that if he won the election he would withdraw U.S. troops from Korea, but then he rapidly forgot this promise, as he did many others. A 40,000-strong U.S. Army is still in Korea and it is constantly being swelled and armed with increasingly modern weapons.

As for the Army of the South Korean Government, it is totally subordinated to a U.S. commander--at the moment General Wickham--and is used as an auxilary armed force mainly to suppress protests by the Korean people demanding the withdrawal of the interventionists and the country's reunification.

What is the result of the U.S. generals' approximately 35 years of rule in South Korea? The recent uprising in Kwangju drowned in blood by the puppet troops sent in for the purpose by General Wickham showed very expressively what this rule leads to.

In South Korea, as everywhere they are in command, the U.S. generals are guided by the cynical formula of a U.S. figure who described the puppet ruler which suits the Pentagon: "He's a son of a bitch, but he's our son of a bitch." Just as in South Vietnam before the Americans were driven out, here one bloody dictator replaces another and each, acting under the protection of U.S. bayonets, oppresses the people barbarically. When the people's indignation reaches the limit and threatens to explode, the latest hated puppet is removed and replaced by another.

Initially the American protege Syngman Rhee committed atrocities in Seoul, establishing a merciless dictatorial regime. When, in 1960, a nationwide uprising flared up there, he was swept away and sent to spend the rest of his life in Hawaii and Gen Pak Chong-hui was put in his place, committing similar atrocities for a further 18 years. Nationwide protests again reached a limit dangerous for the American masters and their servants and last fall Pak Chong-hui was shot.

For some time a semblance of the "liberalization" of the regime was created. Choe Kyu-ha was made president. He was described thus by the French newspaper LE MONDE: "A bureaucrat totally devoid of imagination who has become head of state by chance and enjoys among his fellow-countrymen the reputation of being a 'yes-man,' that is, someone prepared to fulfill any order from the Americans."

Of course, this "yes-man" could not and did not even try to effect any "liberalization" of the regime. Naturally, the people's riots were resumed and grew into an uprising--people remember that an entire South Korean province--Cholla-Namdo-- and in particular its center, Korea's third largest city, Kwangju, and Mokpo Port and 16 other cities went over into the insurgents' hands.

This focus of the liberation struggle held out for 10 days until General Wickham, having received appropriate instructions from Washington elaborated by the U.S. National Security Council with the participation of presidential aide Brezezinski, Defense Secretary Brown and Secretary of State Muskie, sent two brigades of the South Korean troops under his command with U.S.-produced tanks, armored transport vehicles and artillery against the insurgents. The uprising was drowned in blood. Hundreds of people were killed, thousand injured and many arrested.

The "bureaucrat" Cho Kyu-ha's playing with "liberalization" ended there. The military coup took place--power was seized again by the military headed by Gen Chon Tu-Hwan, the chief of the South Korean CIA, directly linked with the U.S. CIA.

Well, what does President Carter, who is so fond of uttering fine words about freedom and human rights, have to say about all this? He has expressed himself unambiguously about what happened in South Korea, which the United States is guarding so zealously:

"The United States cannot break off relations with allies and friends (!) and subject them to Soviet (?) influence merely for failing to comply with our standards of human rights."

And in his radio speech J. Carter said even more definitely:

"Countermeasures against the communist (?) threat in South Korea were more important than the restoration of democracy."

So that's how it is! Who cares if the representatives could not discern, even under the microscope, any traces of "Soviet influence" or "communist threat" in Kwangju? It is more important for them to stick on the standard label which is always put out when the Pentagon needs to justify its bloody repressions. Only more hastily, counting on the undiscriminating consumer of anti-Soviet propaganda in the United States swallowing this soup too....

I think, however, that even in the United States, where there is such a dense anti-Soviet fog at present, people will gradually begin to understand this crude mechanical device for fooling people. As for the countries allied to the United States, the first signs of sobering up are already making themselves felt there. When people learn in detail about what was done and is still being done in American-occupied South Korea this sobering-up process will proceed more rapidly.

MELNIKOV SCORES 'CANARD' ON TROOP BUILDUP IN EAST EUROPE

LD251239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 80 p 5

[Correspondent I. Melnikov "Rejoinder": "Latest 'Canard'"]

[Text] Vienna, June--The latest "canard" was recently launched from the pages of the New York TIMES and the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE. It had a quite definite destination--Vienna's Hofburg Palace in one of whose halls diplomats and military experts from 19 states have been conducting negotiations for 6 years now on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The newspapers themselves explained that this "canard" was prepared for its long journey by "representatives of the U.S. intelligence service." What has the CIA concocted this time? "Although the Soviet Union has fulfilled its promise to withdraw a definite number of tanks and a certain contingent of troops from East Germany," the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE writes, "it has nevertheless embarked on the buildup of the remaining troops in East Europe." You get the logic? It has reduced its troops but is building them up! "Precise" figures have even been thought up for greater conviction. When the "buildup" program is complete, the same newspaper writes, the 26 Soviet divisions in central Europe will be increased by 30,000 servicemen, 1,000 gun barrels and over 1,200 tanks and armored transport vehicles. So there, neither more nor less!

It is characteristic that the CIA evidently did not risk presenting its provocative nonsense as "arguments" to the Western representatives at the talks. And it is understandable why. These insinuations are aimed at concealing the buildup of large-scale military preparations underway in the NATO countries and at distracting world public attention from them.

CARTER CONGRESS REPORT CONTAINS 'SLANDEROUS ASSERTIONS'

LD260302 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 25, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

The U.S. President Jimmy Carter has forwarded to the Congress a six-month report on implementation of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The President's document is yet another propaganda manoeuvre of the White House, bound to smear socialist states and to present "in a better light" the United States. Anti-Sovietism and anti-communism is the main theme of the report, which points to the administration's sharp turn to militarism, the policy of confrontation and armed ventures which run counter to the obligations of the countries which put their signatures to the Final Act.

In a bid to camouflage this obvious fact, Carter resorts to Washington's standard methods, including distortion of events and down-right lies. In his interpretation, based on the false version of the events in Afghanistan, it is not the United States but allegedly the Soviet Union which bears the responsibility for the growing international tension. In the report slanderous assertions are made about the Soviet Union's "violations" of the principles of the Final Act.

As it is clear from the President's message, the present boss of the White House needed these fabrications in order to somehow "substantiate" his own refusal from detente, the introduction of trade and economic "sanctions" against the USSR, practically full curtailment of mutually-beneficial exchanges in science, culture and art. The groundlessness of the President's "arguments" becomes all the more obvious that incriminating to the USSR "violation of the frontiers" of Afghanistan, Carter does not say a word about Washington's own actions, including the recent bandit raid made by the Pentagon on Iran. [sentence as received]

This is clear, the insolent act of U.S. aggression against Iran runs counter not only to the Final Act, but also to elementary international norms. In the report there is no mention of such U.S. steps which undermine peace and security, as the decision to deploy about 600 medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the expansion of the American military presence in "strategically important" areas of the world, the emphasis on armed force or the threat of its use against sovereign countries and peoples.

MOVES ON SEABED EXPLOITATION CONTRAVENE UN DECISIONS

LD260805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 80 p 5

[Text] New York, 17 June, TASS--Contrary to UN decisions declaring the resources of the world ocean to be the property of all mankind and prohibiting the prospecting and extraction of minerals in international waters prior to the conclusion of a convention, the United States is obstinately seeking to get its hands on them. Legislation has been submitted for examination by U.S. Congress permitting private companies to extract mineral resources from the seabed and ocean floor outside U.S. national jurisdiction irrespective of whether the international convention on the Law of the Sea comes into force. Both houses of Congress, the New York TIMES notes, have already approved bills which are so identical that, according to the leaders of the supreme legislative organ, a final decision may be taken this week without convening the conference committee.

Deep-water extraction of natural minerals in the world ocean is one of the most complex and as yet unresolved problems of international law whose juridicial regulation is being dealt with by the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea.

In order to prevent the predatory plundering of the world's ocean resources the UN General Assembly 1970 session adopted a declaration prohibiting the prospecting and extraction of minerals in international waters prior to the conclusion of a convention. The United States voted for this declaration.

However, these decisions were clearly not to the liking of the American monopolies seeking to get hold of the whole world's resources. As the New York TIMES notes, they brought "strong pressure" to bear on the legislators who were almost unanimous in approving the bill, which is to big business' advantage. The administration is also entirely on the side of the monopolies. It has declared virtually the whole world a zone of its "strategic interests." The New York TIMES writes in this connection: "According to administration officials, it wants the new legislation to be adopted as soon as possible in the hope that the wave of international criticism will have subsided by the beginning of the new round of talks on an international convention on the Law of the Sea in Geneva on 28 July."

At the United Nations representatives of the socialist and developing states have repeatedly opposed the illegal attempts by the United States and other imperialist states to arrogate themselves to the unilateral "right" to exploit seabed natural resources. As was stressed at the UN conference on the Law of the Sea, these actions would considerably damage the interests of young developing states. The resolution of the "Group-77" countries, circulated as an official General Assembly document, noted that "the adoption of any unilateral measures, legislative enactments or agreements regarding the development of seabed resources would be a violation of the norms of international law."

The latest unseemly U.S. maneuvers demonstrate political unscrupulousness on the part of Washington, which is prepared, in order to satisfy its monopolies' claims, to openly flout the norms ofinternational law. At the same time, it is evidence of Washington's intention to hinder the normal work of the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea whose job is to solve questions relating to the development of the world ocean's resources in the spirit of fairness, in the interests of all states.

RACHKOV HITS OIL MONOPOLIES, NOTES ALLIES' COMPLAINTS

ID231457 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 25 Signed to Press 16 Jun 80 p 22

[Article by observer B. Rachkov under the rubric "In the World of Capitalism": "Oil and Dollar Expansion"]

[Text] The latest OPEC conference, held in Algiers a few days ago, adopted a decision to raise the official price of oil by 14 percent--from $28 to $32 a barrel (1 metric ton contains approximately 7.4 barrels of oil)--and to cut oil production by 75 million tons, or approximately 5 percent.

OPEC representatives account for the price rise by citing the need to compensate them for the harm done to them by raging inflation in the West, the rate of which in the United States, for example, reached 13-16 percent over the past year, accordingly devaluing the OPEC countries' dollar revenues from oil. The cut in production reflected these countries' desire to limit oil purchases by Western monopolies to replenish the so-called strategic reserves, to which the neocolonialists openly allocate the role of a counterbalance to the OPEC countries' export policy. According to foreign experts' estimates, the monopolies have already pumped into their reserve stockpiles more than 130 million tons of oil from developing states, and the United States alone intends to pour approximately 140 million tons more of this oil into underground stockpiles before 1986. The OPEC countries express profound concern at the fact that these reserves could easily be used both to undermine prices on the world oil market and for the speculative enrichment of the stockpiles' owners in the event of a rise in oil prices.

Bourgeois propaganda is using the decision of the Algiers conference to accuse the OPEC countries of a new "undermining of the Western economy." At the same time the reactionary U.S. press is seeking to use slander against OPEC to cover up the aggressive policy of the American oil monopolies, which is harming not only the developing countries but also the U.S. allies in economic and military blocs among the industrially developed capitalist countries. The next annual meeting of the leaders of the seven biggest capitalist powers, scheduled for the end of June to discuss economic questions, has given the press of West European and Japanese business circles an occasion to recall their serious complaints against Washington's energy policy and the activities of American oil monopolies abroad.

In particular, the U.S. partners are voicing sharp displeasure at the fact that the United States, which has underground seven times more known energy resources than West Europe and Japan combined, continues to be the biggest ravager of foreign oil markets and is thereby contributing to the growth in oil prices and impeding energy supplies to other oil importers. In 1979 alone the United States imported from abroad approximately 410 million tons of oil and petroleum products, that is, more than Italy (which imported more than 140 million tons), France (approximately 140 million tons) and the FRG (approximately 120 million tons) combined.

Why is this? Above all, because today it is cheaper for American monopolies to import oil from abroad than to expand the exploitation of their own energy resources. According to estimates by the American weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, an increase of 160-180 million tons (in oil equivalent) in the annual production of the United States' own energy sources by 1990 would require the country to make additional investments in its fuel and energy economy to the tune of approximately $330 billion. But is it worth, American big business strategists argue, making haste with such big investments if the U.S. oil monopolies' foreign expansion is not only ensuring the entry of a huge quantity of foreign oil into the United States but also yielding colossal profits? According to the accounts of just five American oil monopolies, their net profit from commercial operations involving foreign oil last year totaled $7.3 billion, whereas operations involving American oil brought them $3.8 billion in net profit.

American capital is least of all concerned at the fact that its spendthrift attitude toward foreign oil sources is accelerating their exhaustion. It is as though it is saving its own energy resources and hastening totally to exhaust oil abroad in order later, in the end, to make its competitors dependent on the U.S. fuel and energy base.

U.S. partners criticize Washington for its desire to avoid the even distribution, earlier agreed by the "seven," of the financial burden imposed by the energy crisis. They draw attention to the fact that the price of U.S.-produced oil is artificially maintained at a considerably lower level than world market prices. As a result American industry, which satisfies approximately half its oil requirements from home production, on the whole enjoys cheaper energy than its transatlantic competitors, who meet almost all their oil needs with imports from the world market at higher prices.

At previous "summit" meetings, including the last one in Tokyo in June 1979, the Carter administration assured its partners among the "seven" that it would soon extend the general oil prices in the West to American industry. Today, however, business circles in West European capitals and in Tokyo are again complaining that cheaper energy in the United States remains a real competitive advantage for American corporations in foreign markets.

At the Tokyo conference the Carter administration advocated expanding equal business cooperation with oil-rich OPEC developing states. However, the year since then has been marked by the buildup of the most dangerous military confrontation in all history between the United States and one of the major oil-producing states--Iran. This confrontation jeopardizes all oil deliveries from the Persian Gulf region, and yet this region provides 60-90 percent of the liquid fuel consumed in West European countries and Japan.

Finally, American oil monopolies are openly getting rich on the fear of buyers of Near East oil that deliveries might end. For the greater part of last year Near East OPEC states maintained the official export prices of their oil at the level of $18-25 a barrel. However, the Pentagon's constant feeling of military tension in the Persian Gulf region has prompted many West European importers and Japan to buy oil "in reserve" at prices of $40-45 a barrel, which fact was immediately exploited by American oil monopolies which buy the bulk of Near East "black gold" for resale. As the foreign business press bears witness, they have been filling their tankers in Arab ports with oil bought at official prices and selling it in West Europe and Japan at speculative prices, making a profit of more than $20 a barrel.

To judge from estimates in the PETROLEUM ECONOMIST, journal of British business circles, the total speculative pile made by American oil monopolies amounted to almost $3.5 billion. It is perfectly obvious that it will lie as an additional new burden on the shoulders of broad sections of the population in West European countries and Japan through the system of higher retail prices for fuels [toplivo, goryucheye] and electricity.

Describing the aggressive U.S. policy in the Near East, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized during the Soviet-South Yemeni talks in May 1980:

"Large naval and air forces have been drawn up there under invented pretexts, and a network of American military bases is feverishly being created. Their chief purpose is to keep the Arabs at pistol point and to control their natural wealth."

BAYDASHIN REBUTS CIA REPORT ON SOVIET ENERGY SECTOR

LD260015 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 26, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Baydashin writes:

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is doing its utmost with the aim of slandering and discrediting the Soviet Union, calling in question its achievements in the field of the economy. The latest invention of Langley misinformers has been the report by the Intelligence Agency on the allegedly imminent energy crisis in the Soviet Union, which is fraught with far-reaching consequences for "Soviet foreign policy".

The "ideas" of this report have been readily echoed by military correspondent of the newspaper New York TIMES Drew Middleton, who has made conclusions, that are undoubtedly of great interest for the White House, which is sparing no effort in an attempt to justify its own hegemonic course in the international arena, in particular, the buildup of the American military presence in the oil-rich Persian Gulf area.

Middleton unhesitatingly claims, quoting "some military strategists", that the growing Soviet energy requirements, especially demand for oil may serve as a cause for military adventures in the Persian Gulf or some other area of the Third World. The author repeatedly quotes the CIA's report predicting gloomy prospects for the Soviet power engineering industry for the forthcoming 1980's: He alleges that the output of oil, coal and other energy raw materials will decline. Prompted by the CIA, military expert Middleton suddenly starts speculating on problems...in the Soviet coal industry, on some "difficulties" in the Soviet Donetsk basin. Drew Middleton's attempts to paint a gloomy picture are clearly designed to present the energy problem in a distorted light.

It is common knowledge that it is precisely the United States, and this has been shown by the recent debate in the U.S. Congress on the administration's energy problem, which is experiencing a serious and painful shortage of energy resources. This explains the escalation of the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf area, in the area of the world's richest oil sources. The bill adopted the other day by the Senate as regards the administration's energy program, as the legislators themselves admit, does not promise, however, an easing of energy crisis, which hits most heavily the man in the street in the United States. Over the recent year alone, the prices of oil products in the United States have gone up 55-70 per cent, and of electricity--30-40 per cent.

As far as the "difficulties in the energy field" allegedly experienced in the Soviet Union are concerned nobody denies that there are problems. This, for that matter, was openly pointed out at the meeting on the questions of the development of the power industry, which has been recently held at the Central Committee of the CPSU. But these problems cannot be compared in any way with the energy crisis, which has long threatened the USA.

SOVIET WORKERS DENOUNCE U.S. VISA REFUSALS

LD221700 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] A delegation of Soviet workers has denounced the refusal of the United States Government to grant them visas so that they could attend a convention of an American trade union. A member of the delegation, (Vasiliy Postnikov), a steelworker and a Hero of Socialist Labor, said the Carter administration continues a policy of zigzags, of dropping its promises and of moving from one extreme to another. By refusing to grant visas, he said, the American Government has shown it is afraid of the truth which we would have told the rank-and-file Americans about our country.

CANADA 'CAVES IN' TO U.S. PRESSURE ON MILITARY SPENDING

LD191239 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jun 80 p 3

[Capt V. Roshchupkin "Military-Political Commentary": "Militarist Twists"]

[Text] The militarist tendency in the domestic and foreign policy of the USSR's [as published] northern neighbor--Canada--has been noticeably stepped up of late. This is evident not only in statements by prominent Canadian politicians or by spokesmen for the more than 1,500-strong general corps, but also in the Ottawa administration's published plans and decisions.

Typical in this regard was a television appearance by Quebec premier, Rene Levesque. He said that if this French-speaking province obtains sovereignty it will form its own army. The question of Quebec's sovereignty is, of course, an internal affair for Canadians themselves. But there is another fact which cannot be ignored. Levesque made it quite clear that in his view the present-day Canadian Army is not pulling its weight in NATO and that with an army of its own Quebec would cope "more successfully" with this role.

Northern region commander Brigadier General (K. Bitti) has other "concerns." He has called for a sharp increase in Canada's military spending. Why? So as "to establish efficient control over the Arctic regions," which occupy an important place in NATO's plans. To effect such control it is proposed that an additional system of radar stations be created and that special police forces be formed in order to "strengthen the military presence" in the Arctic regions. All this, according to General (Bitti), is necessary to protect the Canadian north's vast reserves of oil, gas and other mineral resources.

But is this really so? Not even (Bitti) himself was able to clearly explain against whom the country's Arctic regions need protecting. After all Canada never has been nor is now being threatened by anyone from the north.

But for those with whose knowledge and approval the militarist plans are being propagated this is of little consequence. The main thing is to have a pretext for boosting military preparations. Absurd as this pretext was, the "booster" has been activated. This year record sums are being allocated for military purposes. New tanks and aircraft are being added to the arsenals. NATO allies--170 members of the West German Air Force--are to make low-altitude "practice" flights over parts of Canadian Labrador. According to the Canadian Ministry of National Defense they will be stationed at Goose Bay (Newfoundland) Airbase from July through October.

Finally, yet another chord from this militarist orchestra, disregarding public protests, the Ottawa authorities recently decided to extend for a further year the agreement with the United States on the North American Air Defense Joint Command (NORAD).

Like all Canadian-U.S. cooperation in the military sphere, this decision, which allows nuclear weapons to be deployed on the country's territory, is contrary to the Canadian people's interests. Moreover, Canada's membership in NORAD, where U.S. generals all too often play with fire, poses a serious threat to its security. I need only remind you of the incidents of the provocative "errors" made by NORAD, which is announcing "Soviet nuclear missile attacks" ever more frequently. It is clear that such "errors" could also bring Canada to the brink of nuclear war.

The following fact also attracts attention. The present militarist tilt in the policy of Canada's ruling Liberal Party, which won the general election in February of this year, manifestly contradicts the party leadership's preelection promises. After all, as is known, it advocated continuing the policy of detente and limiting military spending. This foreign policy stance largely clinched victory for the Liberals, who were supported by the majority of voters.

Why then, contrary to the masses' expectations, have militarist machinations been stepped up in Canada since the Liberals came into office? The reason is that, concerned at the fact that the majority of Canadians had unambiguously expressed their opposition to the policy of cold war and militarist hysteria, the U.S. ruling circles began to put increased pressure on the Liberal government. Washington dispatched to Ottawa warnings not to make any alterations in the foreign policy course aimed at supporting the present U.S. administration's policy. It was made clear to Ottawa that they still want to see it firmly harnessed to Washington's political chariot.

If the Liberals do not follow "advice," came the warning from the banks of the Potomac, tough measures might be taken against Canada, in particular economic measures--in the shape of limiting Canadian exports to the United States. According to press reports, in the current year alone Canadian subcontractors who have dealings with the U.S. military-industial complex are to supply the Pentagon with military goods worth some $500 million. The threat clearly worked. We must not disregard the hopes of certain Canadian circles that the arms race in the United States and the military preparations in their own country might increase demand for uranium, nonferrous metals and other strategic raw materials of which the country has rich reserves.

So Washington applied the pressure and Ottawa caved in. Politically and economically dependent on the United States, the land of the maple leaf is once again submissively following in Washington's political tracks, which are full of dangerous pits and bumps. This is the reason behind the risky militarist twists in the new Canadian Government's course. This is the real price of "equal partnership" between the United States and its NATO allies.

RENMIN RIBAO 19 JUNE ARTICLE ON DETENTE CHOICES EXAMINED

LD260237 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 25, TASS--TASS political observer Mikhail Yakovlev writes: The attention of observers in Beijing has been attracted by the series of articles on China's stand in connection with the present aggravation of international tensions, which was published in the Chinese mass media, in the first place in the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO. These articles differ from many others by the fact that they are no so much addressed to the Chinese readership as to the rest of the world--above all to the USA, Western Europe and Japan as well as to the developing countries. The meaning of the writings in question is that all countries must allegedly in the present complex and dangerous international situation "make a serious choice within a short time" as regards their policy, the RENMIN RIBAO writes. The international situation has really exacerbated recently, and the imperialist circles of the USA and NATO, which are teaming up with Beijing, far from ending, are on the contrary stepping up their attacks against the cause of detente.

But what "choice" are the peoples and states offered by Beijing in this connection? An answer to this question can be drawn from the Chinese propaganda itself, especially from the lengthy article in RENMIN RIBAO of June 19, which is viewed by observers in Beijing as some sort of a program article. In lecturing other countries of the world in an arrogant, great-power style what policy they should choose and how to pursue it, the main Beijing propaganda mouthpiece is setting forth "the problem of choice" in the following way: either "compromises and concessions to Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonism", or "resolute struggle" against them, struggle "spear against spear". Repeating over and over again slanderous fabrications about the alleged "aggressiveness" of Soviet foreign policy and "Soviet hegemonism" drawn from its own and Western sources, RENMIN RIBAO is zealously advocating some broad anti-Soviet, anti-socialist "bloc" or "alliance", one of whose top priority tasks must be, according to Beijing's designs, to try to use all means and methods in an attempt to reverse the revolutionary developments in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, by turning these countries into proimperialist and pro-Chinese strongpoints of military aggression respectively on the southern borders of the Soviet Union and on the borders with Vietnam.

And here is one more Beijing's "recommendation" to the Western states: They are urged to continue the course for building up arms race and for intensifying material preparations for war. RENMIN RIBAO is zealously supporting the aggressive plans and miliaristic ambitions of Washington and NATO, which have passed a decision on the deployment in Western Europe of new American medium range nuclear missile targetted at the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The Beijing propaganda mouthpeice does not conceal that it is highly gratified by the known decision of the Washington session of the NATO countries which has adopted a long-term program for building up the military might of that aggressive bloc. RENMIN RIBAO openly advocates eliminating the fruit of detente in Europe, a reversal to cold-war times and building up in the European continent an atmosphere of strife and conflicts between East and West.

Such is the so-called "program", which Beijing, whose views have been expressed by RENMIN RIBAO, would like to impose on the independent countries and peoples. It follows from the speculation in RENMIN RIBAO as well as from similar Beijing publications that Beijing, although it is talking of the necessity for all countries "to make a choice" in the present period of exacerbation of international tensions, does not leave any choice to them in fact, but is trying to sidetrack as many countries as possible onto the path of heightening tensions, the dangerous path of confrontation and animosoty. "It is necessary to draw closer to war in order to defend peace," Vice Premier of the PRC State Council Deng Xiaoping recently claimed, talking with the president of Pakistan. It is obvious that Beijing does not intend to "defend peace" but it spares no effort for drawing the world closer in order to draw everyone possible into its aggressive great power policy, which is in conflict with the interests and aspirations of peoples.

TSVETOV COMMENTS ON JAPANESE UPPER HOUSE ELECTION RESULTS

OW251219 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Report by Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov]

[Text] As in the lower house election, the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] won a majority in the upper house election. The results of the upper house election show that the LDP now holds 135 seats, the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] 46, Komeito 26, and the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP] and the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] 12 each.

The Japanese press unanimously points out that the LDP has made the gains mainly because it maintains close financial ties with both financial and business circles and because it can exert profound influence on state organs that can be mobilized by the party to attain its purpose.

Today's ASAHI SHIMBUN writes: It can be said that the LDP, as it stood at the crossroads either to be "equaled" or "overturned" by the opposition, was supported by a multiform power-perpetuating apparatus which includes: a lineup of politicians; from Diet members down to city, town and village assemblymen; a lineup of administrative organs from central government agencies to city, town and village offices; and an economic lineup of large as well as small to medium-sized enterprises all over the country. In other words, the ruling circles formed a united front made up of the LDP, the administrative machinery and the business and financial world to campaign for the election.

To confront and disrupt this front, it was necessary for the opposition camp to concentrate its efforts. As pointed out by ASAHI SHIMBUN, however, what the opposition parties did was obviously merely exchange slanders against each other, which strongly impressed the voters that the opposition parties were not reliable.

The JCP has given another reason why the conservative party made the gains. Today's AKAHATA says: The JSP, Komeito, DSP, New Liberal Club and United Social Democratic Party advocated the formula of a "coalition government" while excluding the JCP; they fell in line with the fundamental policies of the LDP to maintain the Japan-U.S. security treaty and absolved the LDP from its responsibilities for the maladministration. As a result, the LDP was placed in a "doldrum," and kept away from any substantial criticism except that by our party.

However, the gains made by the conservative party do not necessarily indicate that the voters have positively approved the policies advocated by the LDP. ASAHI SHIMBUN explicitly writes that the Japanese people have not approved the political activities of the LDP in the past including the factional strife which is a deviation from parliamentary democracy. The Japanese people not only disapprove of the LDP's policies in the past but also will watch for any danger that may result from its political work in the future.

Director Okuno of the LDP's national movement department, while attending a meeting on 23 June before the final results of the election were disclosed, mentioned that a tax increase in being arranged. Moreover, the possibility of levying an additional consumption tax is mentioned by representatives of business circles. As for foreign policy, SANKEI SHIMBUN writes that Japan is now under pressure to change its foreign policy from an "omnidirected diplomacy" to an "alliance policy" and that the Japan-U.S. security treaty has come to be viewed as aiming at world security rather than regional security. In other words, the LDP is now ready to become directly involved in the aggressive world strategy of the United States.

JAPAN WARNED OF PERILS OF RAPPROCHEMENT WITH PRC

LD251533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[M. Demchenko article: "Where Beijing is Dragging Japan"]

[Text] Every delegation of Japanese political and business circles which goes to China invariably falls under the influence of Beijing indoctrination. The Chinese use the numerous meetings arranged for them not only for the purpose of exchanging opinions on questions of expanding trade and bilateral economic cooperation but also to impose on the Japanese their own concepts and their own assessments of the international situation and to try to convince them of the need for Japan to join in the joint struggle with China against "hegemonism."

An obligatory aspect of these talks of late has been the increasingly persistent prompting of Japan to increase its military potential and further strengthen the Japanese-American military alliance, of which China was sharply censorious comparatively recently. For example, at a meeting in Beijing in April with Y. Nakasone, a well-known member of the Liberal Democratic Party and one time chief of Japan's National Defense Agency, Hua Guofeng, premier of the PRC State Council, declared that "the effect of the Japanese-American security treaty is a favorable factor for suppressing Soviet hegemonism," while the presence of American troops in Japan is "desirable for China." At the same time Hua Guofeng complained that "Japan's military spending is low" and called for the Japanese air force to be built up. And in conversation with the same Nakasone Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of the Chinese People's Liberation Army General Staff, suggested to him with soldierly straightforwardness the idea that it is necessary to "turn Japan into a military power--which would accord with its economic might--and more than double military spending compared with the present level.

These inflammatory appeals aroused the indignation of the Japanese public. In reply to the Chinese premier's provacative statements the Japanese Foreign Ministry declared that Japan "does not need instructions from Beijing," and it evaluated Wu Xiuquan's solicitations as "gross interference in Japan's internal affairs."

At the same time it must be said that the calls for a buildup of Japanese military might which are coming from Beijing and also from Washington are meeting with a positive response in Japan not only among militarist circles and arms manufacturers but also in the government, above all from the chief of the National Defense Agency. It is precisely thanks to their efforts that Japan is now increasing military appropriations and arming itself at a fast pace. In contravention of the Japanese Constitution, Article 9 of which states that "ground, sea and air forces, as well as other means of warfare, will never again be created," all categories of troops now exist in Japan under the signboard of the "self-defense forces," and they surpass the former imperial army in terms of combat hardware and firepower. Since the "self-defense forces" were created Japan has already implemented four 5-year programs to build up its military potential. The new program for 1980-1984 provides for a substantial qualitative improvement in the Japanese army. It is planned to spend more than 860 billion on this--which exceeds the sum total of military spending throughout the past 20 years.

But this spending still strikes Beijing as low, and it continues to urge Japan to arm itself, not hiding its wish to use Japan for its own strategic purposes. And Hua Guofeng's recent trip to Tokyo--the first official visit to Japan by the premier of the PRC State Council--was no exception in this sense. Evidently taking the Japanese Foreign Ministry statement into account, this time, it is true, the Chinese premier expressed himself more cautiously at the official talks in Tokyo, confining himself just to a general remark to the effect that he considers "an increase in Japan's defense spending to be something that goes without saying."

It is perfectly obvious that, by acknowledging Tokyo's right to a considerable increase in military spending, Beijing reckons that Japan, like the United States and NATO countries, will show understanding of its militarist ambitions, and it is trying to secure their direct assistance in carrying out the "modernization" of China and, above all, in rearming its army. Precisely this was one of the chief aspects at the Chinese premier's talks in Tokyo. The talks showed graphically that China is increasingly stepping up its attempts to draw Japan into the wake of its hegemonist policy and to shift it from the positions of a balanced approach in relations with its neighbors.

The chief result of the Chinese premier's visit to Tokyo is that it consolidates the changes which have been occurring in recent years in relations between Japan and China. The essence of these changes consists in the fact that the Chinese as a whole are succeeding in entangling Japan in a network of political, economic, scientific, technical, military and other ties fraught with dangerous consequences for the Japanese people's national interests.

The Japanese Government has repeatedly declared, including during these talks with Hua Guofeng, that Japan does not intend to develop ties with China in the military sphere. However, these words are at variance with the deeds. According to the Japanese press, during the 2-year period from April 1977 through April 1979 alone 15 Japanese military delegations visited China. This exchange has grown still more active of late. A number of Chinese military delegations have come to Japan. Will Japan not be dragged into Chinese military strategy as a result of these contacts? The Japanese public frequently asks this question with anxiety.

The fact that China has long been seeking increasingly persistently to obtain military technology and combat hardware from Japan also cannot fail to cause alarm. The first secret talks on this question, it has been learned, took place back in 1975. Soon after China concluded a long-term treaty on "technical cooperation" with the Mitsubishi concern, which is called the "arsenal of Japan."

And shortly before Hua Guofeng's trip to Tokyo Yu Qiuli, vice premier of the PRC State Council, paid a 2-week official visit to Japan and met with K. Matsushita, head of the major Japanese Matsushita electrical engineering concern. He suggested to the Japanese businessman cooperation developing the Chinese electronics industry. Japanese commentators viewed this as a desire to gain access to the latest technology for use for military purposes.

And one more example. A bilateral agreement on cooperation in the scientific and technical sphere was signed as a result of these talks. On its basis the Japanese Government plans, in particular, to provide China with the technology for constructing nuclear power stations. In this connection the newspaper YOMIURI quite reasonably voices doubt as to whether it is possible to prevent China from using this technology for military purposes.

Serious concern is aroused by the Japanese ruling circles' concessions to the solicitations of the Beijing leadership, which has set itself the task of undermining Japanese-Soviet good neighborliness and drawing Japan into the channel of its policy hostile toward the Soviet Union and into the Washington-Beijing-Tokyo alliance, which is now being knocked together on an anti-Soviet basis. By all accounts, one of the purposes of Hua Guofeng's visit to Tokyo was devoted to fulfilling this task.

The Chinese premier used his official meetings with representatives of the Japanese Government and his speeches in Japan to sow mistrust of the USSR by means of slander and lies and to intimidate the Japanese with the invented "Soviet military threat." He used the bilateral talks for malicious attacks on a third country, Japan's neighbor. Here the Japanese side either kept quiet or went along with Hua Guofeng's anti-Soviet fabrications.

On the day the talks started the major Japanese bourgeois newspaper YOMIURI warned that Japan should decisively reject subscribing to China's military strategy directed against the Soviet Union. The Japanese public voiced the same opinion. Has the Japanese Government heeded these sensible appeals? Not yet. Summing up the results of the Chinese premier's meetings with the Japanese Government, the Japanese communist newspaper AKAHATA pointed out that as a result of these talks there is clear evidence of a sharp rapprochment between Japan and China, which is promoting an "anti-Soviet world strategy."

China is dragging Japan toward a dangerous line. Further Japanese-Chinese alignment on an anti-Soviet basis and playing up to the hegemonist policy of Beijing, which is seeking world supremacy, could pose a threat, above all, to the states of Southeast Asia, as well as to Japan itself, and undermine stability in the Far East.

KHOKHLOV DISPUTES PRC CLAIM OF FRIENDSHIP WITH DPRK

LD251810 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0545 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Nikolay Khokhlov commentary]

[Excerpt] The **successes** of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK] are now well known to the whole world. But the fact must not be ignored that the country remains divided into two part. The war did not solve the general national tasks of the Koreans. It may seem a paradox that in the 30 years of nearly peaceful life the problem of the unification of the two Korean states which in essence are one, has not moved forward a single step. There is every reason to ask: What kind of problem is it that remains unsolved 35 years after the liberation of Korea from the Japanese militarists? What is it really about? Where is the real path to the unification of Korea, and does it exist at all? And here is another idea: Is it possible that Koreans living in two states with different social systems have become accustomed to such a situation, as they say, and don't want a change, that is the [word indistinct] of national reunification?

Although this thought does occur in some places in the West the real facts of Korean reality in the North and in the South decisively rebuff such forecasts and observations. Patriots in both parts of Korea are in favor of reunification. The idea of the unity of the country is one of the most important component parts of thepolicy of the DPRK. Pyongyang has frequently suggested to the leaders of Seoul that they should begin peace talks without any preliminary conditions. Such talks have taken place in Panmunjom. Preliminary contacts took place, but unfortunately from the meetings of the representatives of the North and South no far-reaching political actions took shape. Through the fault of the Seoul authorities the bilateral talks were curtailed and ended.

The recent events in South Korea connected with the opposition movement against the ruling military group, the seizure by rebels of the large town of Kwangju and the armed clashes in a number of other areas have certainly delayed any kind of prospect for strengthening positive North-South contacts.

The South Korean junta of generals which replaced the pro-American regime looks even more pro-American, and is placing its bets on suppressing the attacks of the population with military force. It is busy consolidating its power with the direct aid of the United States and the oblique help of today's Beijing.

Here we come to the exposure of the external forces which are the main obstacle on the path of a peaceful solution of the Korean question. It is well known that in the Korean war units of Chinese volunteers commanded by Marshal Peng Dehuai fought on the side of the North. His political adviser was Huang Hua, the present minister of foreign affairs. Their fates have been different. The glorious marshal fell into disfavor, and Huang Hua rose, and at the present time is among the most rabid anti-Soviet, fighting for an alliance with the United States. The monstrous metamorphosis of Huang Hua is not of course a feature of his personal biography. It reflects the perfidy of Chinese foreign policy in its entirety, all the fundamental changes it has undergone since the Korean war. Beijing has changed its course sharply. Enemies have become friends and vice versa.

All this could not fail to be reflected in the situation in the Asian region, in particular in Korea. Let us give just one example: At one time the Washington administration stated its intention to begin the withdrawal of its troops from the territory of South Korea. This act, were it to be implemented, would certainly have an influence on lessening tension in the relations between the two Korean states, would contribute to the deepening of the North-South dialogue. But Beijing immediately made a statement about the undesirability of the curtailment of the American military presence in the countries of Asia. What is more, it completely approves of the American line in piling up more arms, encourages the revival of Japanese strike forces. The recent visits of highly placed Beijing figures to the United States and Japan and the content of the talks in Washington and Tokyo leave no doubt that Beijing is actively taking sides with the forces well known as the sworn enemies of the Korean people, which were and are now the basic obstacles on the road to the implementation of their national aspirations.

This circumstance does not stop Chinese propaganda making a great fuss about its feelings of friendship and brotherhood for the people of the DPRK. But in international politics it is often not the superficial but the latent current which is decisive. At a certain time Beijing played a friendship and brotherhood with the Vietnamese people. The implacable logic of events and facts prove that the unification of Vietnam took place contrary to the intentions and hegemonistic plans of the Chinese leadership. China nourishes a particular passion for allegory, the hazy, ambiguous expressions of the formerly influential Mandarins who understood the art of palace intrigues. One of them, often repeated, is: The enemy of my enemy is my friend. But if Japan, which occupied Korea, and the United States, which drenched that country in blood, have become the friends of Beijing, it is legitimate to ask what place on the changeable Chinese friend-enemy scale goes now to the DPRK. There is no point in foretelling how events will develop in the future. Modern times are full of the most unexpected turns and revolutions. One thing is indisputable: Under no conditions will the Korean people abandon or cool down the struggle for national unity, for the sacred right to live in a single peaceful state.

These patriotic aspirations of the Koreans are dear and comprehensible to the Soviet Union, and it has always supported them and will support them in the future.

COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM AFGHANISTAN

'Abdul Qader Statement

LD251634 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1430 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Here is Moscow, dear listeners. Our reporter visited Lt Gen 'Abdul Qader, member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] who is presently in Moscow, and asked him to make a statement about the departure of some military units of the USSR from Afghanistan to Soviet territory. At present these Soviet troops are not necessary on DRA soil. Please now pay attention to Lt Gen 'Abdul Qader's statement:

[Begin Qader recording] In accordance with the agreement between the USSR and Afghanistan, which deals with the necessity for economic assistance from the USSR, and in addition, military aid, if requested by the Government of Afghanistan, limited USSR military units came to Afghanistan to eliminate the enemies of the Sawr revolution. When it was felt that some of the USSR units were no longer needed, a number of the limited USSR units, as you have seen, withdrew from Afghanistan. And this act shows, to us and to the world, the relations of friendship between Afghnaistan and the USSR. It was [word indistinct] and the USSR fulfilled its fraternal and internationalist duty toward the people of Afghanistan and the Government of Afghanistan.

The meaning of this is only this, that the enemies of the Afghan revolution, U.S. imperialism, Chinese chauvinists, were spreading propaganda to the effect that the USSR had invaded Afghanistan. It was not like that, but they were asked and invited by the government and people of Afghanistan, and now that they have fulfilled their duties, a number of them have withdrawn from Afghanistan, and in the same way, when the task of the remaining limited Soviet units is completed, they will also leave Afghanistan. Of course, the Government of Afghanistan and the people of Afghanistan as international imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism, Chinese chauvinists and the reaction of the region, was interfering in Afghan internal affairs and did not stop sending counterrevolutionary groups into Afghanistan. We asked for Soviet military assistance; therefore recently, the imperialists, the radios and the press of the West, have been creating propaganda that in Afghanistan such and such a region is in the hands of the rebels, that they have taken over such and such city. This is mere propaganda, nothing more. If it was not so, part of the Soviet units would not have withdrawn from Afghanistan. Because they want to give the USSR a bad name on a world scale they say that the USSR has invaded Afghanistan and has encroached on Afghan soil.

It is not so, but it was the desire of our people, the desire of our government, the desire of our party that we asked, in addition to all Soviet aid, for limited military contigents too in order to help us in the (?defense) of the Sawr revolution, which was threatened by U.S. imperialism and the Chinese chauvinists. They helped us. We, the Government of Afghanistan, the people of Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan are grateful to the selfless brotherly aid of the USSR. We express our gratitude for this selfless aid of the USSR, for the salvation of the revolution from the hands of the enemies of the revolution.

Recently the counterrevolutionary elements faced crushing defeat, but they changed their tactics. Since they could not fight against the regular revolutionary forces of Afghanistan, they embarked on terrori-m in the society, began killing children, old men, women, demolishing public property, such as mosques, bridges and roads, and also began destroying schools. These groups of terrorists are few, they are groups of thieves, who merely for their self-interests [word indistinct] kill people.

They are not the people who are thinking of or respecting the interests of the people of Afghanistan. [Words indistinct] those who, we know, usually they are people living on the [words indistinct] of other people. Now inside Afghanistan they have embarked on terrorism, and unfortunately the U.S. imperialists, Chinese chauvinists and regional reaction, too, in order to disrupt the revolution in Afghanistan, help them, arm them, train them and send them to Afghanistan.

I clearly tell (?all the world) that they will not be able to do anything. The Sawr revolution is an irreversible revolution. This is not new, as throughout the world counter-revolutionaries have always embarked on subversive activities; but, as long as our revolution is concerned it enjoys the support of the great majority of the people of Afghanistan. Its enemies are therefore making their last efforts in vain, but we very clearly declare that they will be defeated and eliminated. [end recording]

Troop Sendoff

LD251151 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian Morning Edition 24 Jun 80 p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent K. Rashidov "With a Sense of Having Done Their Duty" under the rubric "Kabul Reportage"]

[Text] Kabul--Sunday in Afghanistan, as in many Muslim countries, is a working day. The day of rest here is Friday, when the services in the mosques are particularly solemn and when peasants, tradesmen and stallholders gather in the colorful and packed bazaars.

The morning of 22 June began in the Afghan capital as usual, with the voices of the muezzins calling the faithful to early morning prayers... the honking of packed buses... in short, like any other big city starting out on its working day.

But in the northern quarter of Kabul on this Sunday morning a different and rather unusual sound could be heard--the roar of tanks engines started simultaneously and the clank of caterpillar tracks. One of the subunits of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] began the journey from Kabul to the Hindu Kush Mountains which could be seen in the distance. On the other side of that pass lay their homeland.

Thus began the withdrawal to Soviet territory of some military units whose presence in Afghanistan is not necessary at the present time. An orchestra played a march, to the strains of which vehicles drive past. Representatives of the Afghan Military Command and local and foreign journalists gathered for the sendoff. The Soviet soldiers were smiling and the Afghans smiled back in a friendly manner and extended greetings.

Here is what company commander Sr Lt Polyakov, a native of Kazan, told me before pulling out:

"We are glad to have been among those who, in response to the call by our old friends and good neighbors, the Afghan people, came to their aid at a difficult time. After all, defending the April revolution against external aggression and the forces of reaction, as Afghan patriots are succeeding in doing, means struggling to eliminate poverty and illiteracy and for a life of happiness. From the bottom of our hearts we wish our Afghan friends success in their work and for this hospitable land to prosper."

The boys are clearly returning home buoyant and with a sense of having done their duty. "Have a good trip back home!" they were told today by their comrades-in-arms, the Afghan soldiers with whom they had struck up friendships during months of keeping a joint guard over the gains of the Afghan people.

"On behalf of us all, Afghan officers and men," I was told by Gol Aqa, chief of the main political directorate of the DRA People's Armed Forces, who took part in the sendoff ceremony. "I would like to say a big thank-you to our Soviet brothers. Their invaluable help, given in response to repeated requests by the Afghan Government, is genuine fraternal aid in defending our country's independence and national sovereignty against external interference, against the dark forces of reaction and hirelings. The firm and disinterested friendship between the Afghan and Soviet people is founded on the principles of internatinalism and solidarity. Thus it is strong and permanent," the Afghan military leader stressed.

As the column of military hardware pulled out I made the acquaintance of one of the Afghans watching the proceedings. He had not yet heard the Kabul Radio reports about the withdrawal of a number of Soviet military units. He turned out to be a peasant from a village 40 km outside of Kabul. He had brought fruit to the city and was waiting to catch the bus back. To my traditional question "how is the harvest" he was pleased to reply: "Excellent!" The peasant, (Makmud) was his name, said that they had been favored with a really abundant season this year. The farmers are expecting summer wheat, vegetable, grape and fruit harvests. A big part in this was played by help the peasants received from the people's power.

"The Soviet soldiers," (Makmud) said, giving a friendly wave to the military column as it passed by, "deserve a big thank-you for all they have done. Thanks to them peaceful labor has been made possible in our land."

Warm Farewells

ID251051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 80 p 4

[Correspondent I. Mironov dispatch: "Warm Farewells"]

[Text] Kabul, 22 June--The road from Kabul to Hayratan--the Afghan port on the Amudarya on the other side of which is our city of Termez--is often called the Road of Friendship here. Heavy Kraz and Maz trucks carrying fuel and industrial goods and food move in a constant stream along it from the borders of the Soviet Union to the Afghan capital. On the return journey they carry traditional Afghan exports for our country.

At the end of December last year, a limited contingent of Soviet troops entered Afghanistan at its government's request in accordance with the Soviet-Afghan treaty to render international aid to the Afghan people in repelling the threat of external aggression from the enemies of the April revolution. Now, 6 months later, some military units whose presence here is not now necessary are returning home.

Early this morning subunits of tanks and infantry were stretched out from the capital's suburbs in a long file. The inhabitants of the local villages and hamlets came out to see off the Soviet servicemen. The last farewell handshakes, the embraces of Soviet and Afghan friends.

"We are grateful to the Soviet servicemen who came to help us at a difficult time," (Akhmad Nur), the white-bearded elder of (Kalaye-Gadim) village, said, standing among the Soviet soldiers. "Thanks to their presence external counterrevolution's plans to launch widespread aggression against our country have failed and the enemies within have been unable to wreck the spring field work in the sectors which under the land reform have been transferred from the feudalists to peasants with little or no land. Now wheat has grown on these lands and in the next few days we will begin the harvest. We will remember you kindly."

The local teacher, called (Nurzay Golem), came up to a group of Soviet tank troops with sunburned faces. He described how counterrevolutionary gangs burned down the village school before the eyes of his pupils. [paragraph continues]

The children did not study for several months. Soviet soldiers from a construction subunit helped to construct a new school in their spare time. The whole village will always remember this selfless deed, the teacher (Nurzay Golem) says.

...The signal is given to move off and the armored transport vehicles and tanks carrying the Soviet soldiers and officers who have fulfilled their international duty worthily, as becomes a Soviet man, move off. Ahead is a 500 km journey along the Road of Friendship. In a little while the Soviet servicemen will step onto their native land.

DOST CITED ON PRECONDITIONS FOR POLITICAL SETTLEMENT

LD252130 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 25, TASS--The Afghan people as a whole, the People's Democratic Party, and the Government of Afghanistan are grateful to the Soviet Union for the disinterested support of the just struggle waged by the working people of our country for building a new life, against designs and encroachments of exterior forces, a TASS correspondent has been told by member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost. Leonid Brezhnev's words that the Soviet Union will continue rendering assistance to the Afghan revolution instill confidence and find broad support in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The resolution of the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee on the international situation and the Soviet Union's foreign policy reaffirmed once again the USSR's readiness to render all-round assistance to Afghanistan in repelling armed attacks and interference from outside the aim of which is to stifle the Afghan revolution and to create a pro-imperialist springboard of military aggression.

S.M. Dost pointed to the coincidence of the stand of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the stand of the USSR concerning political settlement of the situation that developed around Afghanistan. To have such a settlement, the minister stressed, what is required are full termination of aggression against Afghanistan and reliable guarantees against subversive actions from abroad. The foreign minister said that the Afghan people were grateful to Leonid Brezhnev for his sincere and warm words towards Afghanistan. Leonid Brezhnev's efforts aimed at preservation of world peace, the results of his activities in the capacity of the leader of the party and the state in questions of defence of independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of Afghanistan are known to everyone, the minister stressed in conclusion.

WESTERN REPORTS OF 'FIERCE FIGHTING' IN KABUL 'FALSE'

LD251643 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jun 80 p 3

[Special correspondent Maj Yu. Gavrilov dispatch: "People's Determination"]

[Text] Kabul, 18 June--Blinding sun streams through the streets and squares of the Afghan capital. A sunburned old taxi driver in a turban confidently drives an elderly Toyota, forcing his way through the stream of automobiles, nimble cyclists, mule drivers and pedestrians hurrying about their business, passing by the places familiar to me from my last trip to Kabul. Everywhere you feel the working rhythm of the city and the calm and confidence of its citizens. Only rarely does a cautious glance flash from the motley crowd to be extinguished immediately among the citizens' open, welcoming faces. Enterprises, institutions and banks are operating. Merchants are calling to customers. Students and school and highschool pupils are rushing to classes.

In the building of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee in downtown Kabul, next to the House of the People, Soviet journalists are being received by Comrade (Dekhnishin), chief of the PDPA Central Committee Propaganda, Agitation and Training Department. He tells us about the work of party organs and activities in explaining the decisions of the latest Central Committee plenum to the population and the government's measures for the country's socioeconomic development, the further development of the state sector, the implementation of land reform, the boosting of economic activity and the defense of the working people's revolutionary gains.

During this campaign the unity of the party ranks is being strengthened and the consolidation of all progressive democratic forces around the PDPA and its revolutionary course is continuing. Although the establishment of a new life in Afghanistan is taking place in a hard struggle against the forces of internal and foreign reaction, this process of consolidation, like the trend toward the stabilization of the situation in the republic and the activation of social life, is irreversible. You notice this in the very first days of your stay in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. The first conference of the country's doctors in the history of Afghanistan has just taken place. Teachers and peasants congresses have just taken place. Public organizations are being created. The Kabul newspapers are full of reports of meetings and gatherings in the capital and various provinces and districts at which representatives of the workers, peasants and other strata of the population and of religious circles are voicing their resolute support for the DRA Government's course. This was discussed at meetings of representatives of a number of Pashtu tribes with leaders of the republic.

Together with all working people the servicemen of the Afghan People's Armed Forces are taking an active part in the country's revolutionary renewal and the DRA's defense against the constant onslaughts from outside. Speaking recently at a meeting in one of the units, Maj Gen Gol Aqa, chief of the People's Armed Forces Main Political Directorate, urged the servicemen to continue to strengthen the unity of the party, army and people.

Here in Kabul you can feel particularly acutely how much the revolutionary processes in the DRA are disliked by its enemies--the U.S. imperialist circles, Beijing hegemonists and reactionary forces in the region. Their propaganda is waging psychological warfare against the DRA and is emitting streams of lies about Soviet-Afghan relations and the aims of the presence here of the limited Soviet military contingent. The slanderers' dirty methods are meeting with a fitting rebuff in Afghanistan and are provoking righteous indignation, as we saw for ourselves.

For instance, Western "voices" have recently been disseminating reports alleging that "fierce fighting" is in progress in Kabul and its environs. Although the absurdity of these allegations is clear to everyone here in the capital now, together with our APN colleague Vladimir Nakaryakov we nonetheless rushed for an explanation at the DRA National Defense Ministry. Maj Gen (Gafur Rayes), chief of the General Operations Directorate of the People's Armed Forces of Afghanistan General Staff, who received us, said:

"The false anti-Afghan propaganda is a component of the undeclared war which is being waged against the DRA from abroad. I categorically deny the misinformers' vile fabrications."

The general officially announces that there can be no question of any military actions and combat operations in the capital and its environs. In Kabul Province as a whole calm and order also reign. Here only individual retaliatory operations by a few subunits to comb the terrain and capture saboteurs sent in from outside are taking place. As for military operations, the nearest point to Kabul where Afghan servicemen have indeed been mounting combat operations recently against the formations of bandits dispatched into the DRA from abroad is over 130 km from Kabul, in Ghazni Province. A major gang of enemies was routed here recently. The Afghan Army acquired numerous trophies, including weapons and mines of U.S., Chinese and Egyptian manufacture.

"You note," our interlocutor continued angrily, "that the hostile 'voices', concocting out of thin air and disseminating 'canards' about nonexistent 'fierce fighting' in the capital's environs, have not uttered a word in condemnation of the real, base actions of the saboteurs and terrorists sent to Kabul. These agents of counterrevolution are trying to sow panic among the population and are murdering individual people. They recently polluted the water and threw ampoules of poison gas into several of the capital's high schools. Hundreds of schoolchildren were poisoned. Western propaganda however prefers not to notice this, just as it prefers not to notice the complicity of the United States, China, Pakistan and Arab reaction in the undeclared war and aggression against our country...."

These days Kabul Radio has reported one more small example of the "objectivity" of the "free press." It has become known that some agencies broadcasting "information" from the Pakistani city of Peshawar on the situation in the DRA have reached the point of declaring that the Afghan working people's meetings in support of the revolution are... demonstrations against the republic's government.

With the same zeal Western propaganda is trying to distort Democratic Afghanistan's foreign policy course. But all those who are really interested in a political settlement of the situation prevailing around Afghanistan welcome the DRA's sincere desire to build a new life under conditions of peace, friendship and cooperation with its neighbors and with all states. They assess the DRA Government's 14 May proposal as one more manifestation of the country's peace-loving policy. The guaranteed cessation of aggression against the republic and all forms of outside interference in its internal affairs must be the basis for a political settlement. Then, by agreement with the DRA Government, the question of a timetable for the start of the withdrawal of the limited Soviet troop contingent from Afghan territory could also be decided. These proposals of Kabul's are assessed by the progressive public of the region and the whole world as constructive and timely.

...By night the stars shine brightly over Kabul. The long-awaited cool replaces the heat. The city goes to sleep. But those entrusted with maintaining peace and order in the capital and intercepting the saboteurs' shameless onslaughts are on the alert. All those who oppose the people of Afghanistan and their lawful government today and nurture plots against them, Comrade Babrak Karmal general secretary of the PDPA, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and president of the DRA, stressed recently, will undoubtedly be exposed and their intrigues will fail totally.

INDIA CONCERNED OVER U.S., PRC WEAPONS SUPPLIES TO PAKISTAN

LD251349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Legitimate Anxiety"]

[Text] Delhi, 21 June--India has expressed concern to the U.S. administration at the highest level over Washington's intention to renew arms deliveries to Pakistan. Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narsimha Rao stated with regard to this matter in the upper house of parliament: "We believe that India's viewpoint on this question will receive greater understanding (in Washington)."

Concerning the allocation to Pakistan of Chinese weapons, the Indian external affairs minister noted that China has been informed that such actions on its part will only increase tension in the region and slow down the process of the normalization of relations between India and Pakistan.

ASEAN CONFERENCE OPENS IN KUALA LUMPUR

LD252215 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 25, TASS--A two-day conference of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has opened in the Malaysian capital. It is expected to centre on a discussion of the present situation in Southeast Asia.

An aggravation of tension on the Thai-Kampuchean border was provoked on the eve of the Kuala Lumpur talks with the obvious incitement of Washington and Beijing. The shelling of a number of Kampuchean border areas from Thai territory evidently pursued the aim of directing the forthcoming ASEAN conference into a definite channel.

On June 27 and 28 the ASEAN foreign ministers will conduct talks with their partners from the United States, Japan, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and India. Political analysts note that at the ASEAN-USA meeting in Kuala Lumpur the American Secretary of State Edmund Muskie intends to put strong pressure on Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines, which are members of ASEAN, in order to make them obediently follow Washington's dangerous course in Asia.

AKAHATA, SPK CITED ON 'VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION' ISSUE

LD251333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report under the general headline: "Provocative Action"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 June--The Thai authorities conveyed to the border with People's Kampuchea armed refugees who penetrated into the territory of Battambang Province, the Kampuchean news agency SPK reports.

The introduction into Kampuchea's territory of armed gangs for the purpose of undermining the building of a peaceful life, SPK points out, is being conducted under the false pretext of "voluntary repatriation." However this is just a masquerade. Under the guise of refugees, Pol Pot supporters and various kinds of emigre rabble, who intend to continue their bloody crimes in the hope of restoring the regime of genocide, are being transferred to the territory of Kampuchea. However, the agency stresses, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army will not let the encroachments on Kampuchea's territorial integrity go unpunished.

Tokyo, 21 June--the "repatriation" of Kampuchean refugees, which has begun, from Thailand to the border regions of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is being conducted on the basis of preliminary contacts with the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs, and undoubtedly is aimed at assisting these forces--this is how the newspaper Akahata assesses the provocative action undertaken by the U.S. and Chinese special services.

The newspaper writes that Thailand is conducting this "repatriation" unilaterally, rejecting the proposal of the Government of People's Kampuchea to conduct bilateral talks on this problem.

Phnom Penh, 21 June--The Kampuchean Red Cross Society has sent a telegram to Bangkok in which it once again invites the Thai Red Cross Society to send a delegation to Phnom Penh to discuss problems concerning the repatriation of the Kampuchean refugees from Thailand.

VIETNAM URGES THIRD ROUND OF VIETNAMESE-PRC TALKS

LD231407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Vietnam's Initiative"]

[Text] Hanoi, 16 June--A note from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] Foreign Ministry sent today to the Chinese Foreign Ministry suggests that a third round of Vietnamese-Chinese talks on normalizing bilateral relations be started in Hanoi on 15 July 1980.

Under the conditions whereby the tension in relations between Vietnam and China continue to deteriorate through the fault of the Chinese side, the SRV Foreign Ministry note stresses, the speediest commencement of the third round of Vietnamese-Chinese talks is an urgent necessity. This accords with the general world trend toward the solution of questions of relations between countries through negotiations.

ZHITENEV-LED CPSU DELEGATION VISITS LAOS

LD241409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.A. Zhitenev, secretary of the Sverdlovskiy CPSU Obkom, was in the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] from 10 thru 18 June. It had gone there to exchange experience of the party leadership of the public education organs.

During its stay in Laos the delegation was received by Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo and president of the LPDR.

Jimmy Carter and other Washington officials have recently not missed a single chance to proclaim the intention of the United States to "support" and "defend" Yugoslaiva's independence. It is noteworthy, however, that behind the cover of well-wishing these declarations contain a clearly provocative stuffing. They contain allusions to some alleged threat to Yugoslavia's independence. Such an allusion was contained in the statement by President Carter in connection with the death of Josip Broz Tito. Carter promised then that his administration would not tolerate any terrorist acts against Yugoslavia. Some time earlier, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Robert Barry said that the USA was ready to analyze any actions that would contribute to preserving Yugoslavia's independence.

It is not for the first time that USA is having recourse to the following tactical device: First it comes out with insinuations about some danger, and then is in a hurry to give "aid". Recent history has shown that this is nothing more than a posture of a defender. In reality, many countries have already tasted what American aid is like and know its real price. In the Latin American countries, for example, the USA has rendered and continues rendering lavish aid and support to dictatorial regimes against the embattled peoples. This is also the nature of the U.S. "aid" to South Korea's ruling clique, which is hated by the people of that country. In Iran, the USA not simply backed the despotic shah's regime, but placed stake on it as a tool of U.S. policy in the Middle East.

And with such political record the Washingtonn administration is arrogating itself the right to appear in the role of a defender of independence of other states. These are ridiculous claims.

As far as Yugoslavia is concerned, that country is traditionally pursuing the policy of nonalignment. It is apt to ask in this connection: What aim is pursued by Washington by forcing itself on Yugoslavia as an unsolicited defender? Isn't it an attempt at sidetracking Yugoslavia from its invariable foreign policy course?

'ENEMIES' WILL NOT SUCCEED IN UNDERMINING USSR-SFRY AMITY

LD251631 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Ardatovskiy under the general headline "40 Years of Soviet-Yugoslav Relations": "Broad Paths of Cooperation"]

[Text] Belgrade--The decision to normalize, at least formally, relations with the USSR was forced on the Kingdom of Yugoslavia's ruling circles when they yielded to years of pressure from the broad people's masses of Yugoslavia. In the first years after the October Revolution Yugoslavia was swept by a wave of rallies and demonstrations whose participants demanded recognition of Soviet Russia and spoke out in its defense against the entente's intervention. It was under these slogans in particular that a mass rally was held in Belgrade in March, 1919.

The slogan of recognition for the USSR and the establishment of friendly relations with the Soviet Union was an integral part of the Yugoslav Communist Party's foreign policy program from the first days of its founding. In the difficult times preceding the invasion of Yugoslavia by Hitler and Mussolini the communists demanded the conclusion of a pact of mutual aid and friendly cooperation with the Soviet Union.

KORNILOV COMMENTS ON CARTER'S AFGHAN PROPOSALS

LD251228 Moscow TASS in English 1221 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 25, TASS--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

When touching on the so called "Afghan problem" in his speech at a reception in Belgrade President Jimmy Carter of the United States declared that the United States was prepared to study some "transitional" arrangements concerning the "establishment of peace" in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. At the same time he contended that Washington was ready to join others to "settle" the situation in Afghanistan.

Commenting on this statement by the U.S. President observers note that his thesis about "transitional" arrangements is of a deliberately vague nature and that the content invested in this thesis is absolutely unclear. Judging by everything the talks about a "transitional stage" and "transitional" arrangements, allegedly needed for the solution of the problem, was needed by Carter to create, on the one hand, the impression that Washington wants a settlement of the "Afghan crisis" and, on the other hand, to avoid giving an answer to the very precise and constructive proposals made by the DRA Government on May 14th. The core, the essence of these proposals is widely known: The political settlement of the situation that has formed around Afghanistan requires a full termination of the aggression against that country unleashed by the United States and the Beijing hegemonists and reliable guarantees that there will be no subversive actions from abroad.

Facts show, however, that the United States not only has no intention of putting an end to these aggressive actions but, on the contrary, is pursuing a policy of intensifying them. Is this not evidenced by the fact that Washington is increasing its supply of arms (including rockets) to the anti-Afghan bandit formations that are being set up and equipped for American dollars and Chinese yuans on the territory of Pakistan and Iran for armed raids against the DRA? Is this not illustrated by the fact that Washington is intensively encouraging and prompting other countries to continue and envigorate their aid to the counter-revolution?

As to President Carter's talk about a "settlement" that Afghanistan supposedly needs, this can be assessed only as another attempt by Washington to interfere for its selfish purposes into the internal affairs of a sovereign and independent country. The United States has repeatedly made such attempts in the past as well, and they all ended in dismal failure. And it could not be otherwise: Those circles in Washington which still hope to undermine the revolutionary gains of the Afghan people should accept at long last the fact that the changes that are taking place in the DRA since April, 1978, are of an irrevocable nature and all attempts to reverse this process are utterly hopeless.

CARTER'S CLAIM TO PROTECT SFRY INDEPENDENCE DISPUTED

LD252153 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 25 Jun 80

["Declaration With Underlying Reasons"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 25, TASS--TASS commentator Nataliya Zinovyeva writes:

What did President Jimmy Carter go to Yugoslavia? An anser to this question was given by his own self in an address at a reception in Belgrade held in his honour. "I am here", he said, "to reiterate our firm support of Yugoslavia's independence, its territorial integrity and unity".

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Belgrade and Moscow on 24 June, 1940, was a major moral victory for Yugoslavia's progressive and antifascist forces, but the reationary government hastened to bar the way to a rapprochement between the two countries.

When the Kingdom of Yugoslavia collapsed under the onslaught of the Fascist aggressors, Yugoslavia's freedom-loving people embarked in response to the communists' call on the path of armed struggle against the invaders and their accomplices. Yugoslavia became and important front in the war against Hitler in Europe. During those difficult years the ideals of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Yugoslavia were sealed with blood.

"We are striving toward the same aims," J. Broz Tito told a USSR Supreme Soviet session on 13 December, 1962, "toward the building of a new society, toward the building of socialism and communism and toward the achievement of the peace needed to achieve these aims.... We must continue to eliminate everything which interferes with our relations patiently and by mutual agreement and to ensure constructive cooperation for the benefit of progress, socialism and peace throughout the world."

Recently the public of the USSR and Yugoslavia celebrated the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Belgrade declaration which laid firm foundations for the further development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations. The principles of the Belgrade declaration were enshrined and developed in the 1971 statement and in ensuing joint documents from 1972-1979. The meetings between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and J. Broz Tito, Yugoslav president and president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, were extremely important milestones.

"I would like to lay particular stress," C. Mijatovic, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, said recently in an interview broadcast on USSR Central Television, "on Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's big personal contribution to the successful development of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation. Comrade J. Broz Tito always spoke highly of that contribution and, for his part, devoted constant attention to questions relating to the development of relations between us." A mutual desire to strengthen and expand existing firm and diverse ties, which are based on absolute equality, trust and mutual understanding, was demonstrated once again during Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's meeting with the Yugoslav leadership in Belgrade in May.

Soviet-Yugoslav friendship is in a high orbit. There are regular contacts at both state and party level. There are firm ties between the two countries' parliaments--the Yugoslav Federal Assembly and the USSR Supreme Soviet. The strengthening of ties between the CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is a decisive factor in our relations.

The spectrum of mutually advantageous economic ties is exceptionally broad. They are developing on a planned long-term basis. The latest session of the intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, the 18th to date, was held in Moscow recently. In 1976-1980, as the Yugoslav press pointed out, the volume of trade between the two countries will exceed the planned level by $2.5 billion.

The Soviet Union ranks first among Yugoslava's trading partners. Not restricting themselves to traditional trade, our countries have made the transition to progressive forms of economic cooperation and to industrial production sharing. An example of this is the close ties between the Volga and Kama automobile plants on the one hand and the Crvna Zaztava and Prva Petoletka plants on the other.

In the field of economic and technical cooperation the USSR is currently helping Yugoslavia to build 60 important national economic installations, including highly important metallurgical and power industry complexes. Some 70 installations have already been commissioned.

Yugoslavia exports to the USSR large quantities of light industry, machine building and shipbuilding output and Yugoslav specialists have built and are currently building to the turnkey stage large modern hotels in Moscow, Yalta and Sochi.

Soviet and Yugoslav scientists are collaborating fruitfully. Exchanges in the sphere of culture and sport have become regular. Yugoslavia's finest athletes are currently completing their preparations for the Olympic Games in the fully justified hope of achieving good results in Moscow. Soviet athletes are to compete in the 1984 winter Olympics in Sarajevo.

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out when in Belgrade in May 1980, it is the Soviet leadership's wish that an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust, cordiality and absolute equality will always reign in Soviet-Yugoslav relations. Soviet people have always wanted and continue to want to see fraternal Yugoslavia as a united, cohesive and prosperous country successfully building socialism.

The expansion and consolidation of cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia accords with the fundamental interests of the peoples of both countries and the interests of the cause of socialism and progress. Not for nothing are our enemies doing their utmost to cast slurs on and undermine Soviet-Yugoslav friendship. But they have not succeeded and will not succeed. Our cooperation is an important factor in the struggle to create a new and better political climate in Europe and for the triumph of detente and peace.

REPORTAGE OF HONECKER REMARKS ON E. BLOC'S PEACE POLICY

LD261003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Active Policy of Peace"]

[Text] Berlin, 21 June--Speaking at the Seventh SED Central Committee and GDR Council of Ministers conference on construction questions, which has ended here, E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, stated that the fact that for 35 years now Europe has been living without wars has been possible, above all, thanks to the mighty influence and consistent struggle for peace by the Soviet Union and other socialist community states. However, the course toward confrontation being pursued by the most reactionary circles of imperialism, particularly the United States, and their massive offensive against the results of the detente policy are once again creating a serious threat to peace, he observed.

This course has led to a significant deterioration in the international situation. Never before has the NATO bloc armed itself at such an intensive pace as now.

NATO's decision to deploy in Western Europe the new American nuclear-missile weapons is also a component part of imperialism's aggressive plans. The complication of the international situation is intensified by the fact that the United States is not ratifying the SALT II treaty.

Imperialism, E. Honecker continued, is crudely flouting the sovereignty and independence of other states in the impetuous desire to extend its sphere of influence, gain access to sources of oil and other raw materials in the interests of obtaining the highest possible profits. In view of this, it is essential to make every effort to rebuff the strategists of the course toward confrontation, and to defend peace. Moreover, the struggle to end the arms race and to adopt practical steps for disarmament is of decisive significance for the whole world.

The GDR and other Warsaw Pact states, E. Honecker stated, have put forward a clear program of immediate tasks in the struggle for peace and solutions to them. This program was set forth at the May conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and attracted great attention throughout the world. The task is now to make the program's content the norm for interstate relations and to prepare a conference on questions of military detente and disarmament in Europe. The socialist countries' active foreign policy is primarily an active policy of peace. The documents adopted in Warsaw serve as a clear example of this. They are addressed to all who think realistically and wish to act realistically and who regard the protection of mankind from a nuclear catastrophe as their greatest duty.

We want peace ultimately to become the normal form of peoples' life. And however difficult this goal may be, we are profoundly convinced of the possiblity of achieving it through struggle and joint persistent efforts, E. Honecker stressed in conclusion.

LEVIN EXAMINES U.S. PRESSURE ON W. EUROPE

LD251731 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] U.S. President Carter arrived on an official visit to Madrid today. As the democratic press has reported, considerable attention will be given during the forthcoming talks to the question of Spain's entry into NATO. Here is Viktor Levin at the microphone with a news commentary:

Talking about President Carter's European visit, the Washington POST writes that the White House boss is continuing on a hard anti-Soviet line. If a newspaper which approves of the present foreign policy course of the United States comes to this conclusion, then one can imagine the degree of this hardness. But of course it is not just a matter of that. Hardness is a method, a method whereby Washington is trying to achieve its aim, the essence of which was clearly disclosed in the decision of the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on the international situation and the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. This document, on the basis of a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis, says that the leaders of the NATO military bloc, primarily the United States, have embarked upon a course aimed at disturbing the military balance which has come about in the world to their own benefit and to the detriment of the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, international detente and security of peoples.

This striving to disturb the military balance is most clearly illustrated in two acts by the Washington administration. The first is the indefatigable striving to deploy as soon as possible on the territory of Western Europe new American nuclear missiles, the Pershing-II and Tomahawk. In particular one can judge this by the pressure exerted by Carter on FRG Chancellor Schmidt, trying to tie his hands before his visit to Moscow, and by the statement by Secretary of State Muskie, who hastened immediately after arriving in Ankara, where a session of the NATO Council started today, to declare the inadmissibility of delays in implementing the plans adopted in relation to nuclear missiles in December last year.

The second main direction of the action of the Washington administration aimed at disturbing the military balance is in the attempts to draw Spain into NATO. This question is nothing new on the agenda of American foreign policy, but never before had the United States undertaken such active efforts in the striving to spread NATO's sphere of activity to the entire Iberian Peninsula.

Into operation go pressingly inviting serenades from the trans-Atlantic deceiver-caballeros, promises of economic prosperity and political pressure and blackmail accompanied by false spoutings about the need for demonstrating Western solidarity, which Washington sees as unconditionally following the adventurist, militarist course of the United States.

Indeed, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, not a day goes by without Washington trying to resurrect the spirit of the cold war and kindle militarist passions. And one cannot but see that the adventurist actions of the United States and its accomplices are causing an intensification of military danger.

NATO COUNCIL SESSION OPENS IN ANKARA

LD252243 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Ankara, June 25, TASS--TASS correspondents Albert Alebanov and Vladimir Kudelin report:

A two-day session of the NATO Council at the level of foreign ministers has opened here today, with Washington intensifying its unceremonious pressure upon its West European allies. From press reports it is clear that at the session the United States intends to seek a still greater acceleration of militarist preparations the decision on which is known to have been taken at meetings of guiding bodies of the North Atlantic bloc, which were held in the past few months, above all in Brussels (Belgium) and Bodo (Norway).

These meetings are known to have spurred the accelerated realization of the dangerous plans of the North Atlantic alliance in the production and deployment in a number of West European countries of the latest American nuclear missiles, development of offensive chemical weapons, the speeding up of "a long term program of defence", designed up to 1998 and the exorbitant shelling of military budgets of the NATO countries. All these measures are aimed at elimination of the established East-West military, strategic parity, attainment of unilateral military supremacy for NATO. What is at issue is to bury the principles of undiminished security of the sides.

NATO leaders make profuse hypocritical declarations about their "allegiance" to detente. Thus, NATO General Secretary Joseph Luns made a statement here, hypocritically asserting that for this sake the North Atlantic alliance is ready to do "their utmost", making, however, the future of East-West relations dependent on solution of the so-called Afghan problem artificially raised by Western propaganda.

The NATO leadership deliberately bypasses in silence the obvious fact that the threat to detente was created not by events linked with Afghanistan, but it was caused by actions of the North Atlantic bloc, which run counter to the interests of peace and which are aimed at undermining the principles of the Final Act of the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation, at all-round build up of the arms race. For the whole world it is well known that a limited contingent of Soviet troops was introduced into Afghanistan at the request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan against which the United States in collusion with the Beijing hegemonists carries out an undisguised armed aggression from the territory of Pakistan. It is also generally known that with the consent of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan the Soviet Union started pulling out some Soviet military units, but the propaganda hullaballoo directed against international detente and the cause of peace, goes on unabated in the United States and some other NATO countries.

Differences Seen

LD260343 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Certain differences among the NATO countries have emerged at the 2-day session of the NATO Council in Ankara. The American state Secretary, Mr Muskie, and the secretary general of NATO, Mr Luns, called for the building of NATO'S military potential and deployment of a new generation of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Mr Muskie is reported to have been annoyed by the French proposal that a conference on disarmament in Europe be convened. The proposal is on the session's agenda. The prime minister, Mr Demirel, called for restoring the damaged East-West relations in his speech at the session. Participants in the session repeated their allegations against the Soviet Union in connection with the events in Afghanistan.

VASHEDCHENKO OPPOSES MUSKIE REMARKS ON SALT MADE IN ANKARA

LD251829 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1701 GMT 25 Jun 80

["Who Is Torpedoing SALT II?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 June--TASS observer Vladimir Vashedchenko writes:

U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, who is in Ankara to take part in the NATO council session, told journalists that the U.S. Senate is not ratifying the SALT II treaty because of the events in Afghanistan.

One cannot ignore such a statement by a senior American official since it distorts the facts. There is a need here to recall the main facts. The battle over SALT II got underway in the United States long before the Afghan events. As far back as the summer of 1979, immediately after the signing of this major document in Vienna, U.S. reactionary and militaristic circles made unprecedented efforts to torpedo it and to undermine the real limitation of strategic arms.

What "reasons" and "arguments" did they give. It was maintained that "SALT II is a capitulation to the Russians," that SALT II gives the Soviet Union "superiority" and that it is "detrimental to U.S. national security."

The enemies of the treaty, striving to bury it, came out with demands to change the agreed draft of the document and suggested "linking" it with other international questions such as the contrived problem of the "Soviet military presence in Cuba," "Soviet conduct in Africa," and so on.

But how did the Carter administration conduct itself during this discussion? What did it do in practical terms to ensure the ratification of the SALT II treaty, which was prepared at the cost of great efforts by both sides and as a result of overcoming innumerable difficulties during a patient search for compromises stretching over 7 years of most complex negotiations?

The course of the discussion in the country and congress around SALT II has quite evidently demonstrated that the frontal assaults of the treaty's opponents are not proving convincing to the U.S. public. Representatives of anti-Soviet and reactionary circles have been unable to prove that the Soviet Union was granted "unilateral advantages" in SALT II and unable to put forward any alternative to the treaty.

The majority of Americans have supported SALT II in the just belief that it responds to the national interests of both countries. However, the Carter administration has not taken the opinion of the majority of the American people into consideration. It has in fact allied itself with the reactionary and militarist circles of the extreme right and has taken a course aimed at stepping up the arms race with the aim of achieving military supremacy.

It was precisely during the period that the SALT II treaty was being discussed that the Carter administration sharply increased the military budget, adopted a broad program to build up U.S. military might, and imposed on its NATO partners the decision to produce and deploy in West Europe the new U.S. medium-range missiles.

The decision to develop a new generation of strategic MX missiles was taken. These steps were aimed at altering the strategic balance of power and at gaining military advantages for the United States. They violate the spirit of the Soviet-U.S. agreements signed 18 June, 1979, in Vienna.

So the events in Afghanistan are for Washington just a pretext which it is using in an attempt to evade responsibility for sabotaging that ratification of this important treaty--one which the U.S. needs no less than the Soviet Union.

TURKEY'S PROGRESSIVES PROTEST REACTIONARIES' INTRIGUES

LD260243 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, June 25, TASS--According to reports from Turkey, there have been increasingly more cases of bandit attacks and acts of terrorism by fascist-type groupings and extremist organizations. Over the recent six months alone, more than 1,700 persons fell victim of reactionaries.

In mid-June, noted political figure of Turkey, Chairman of the Republican People's Party in Nevsehir Department Tekiner was killed by neo-fascists. During his funeral, two days later bandits attacked the funeral procession and wounded one senator and three Turkish MPs.

General Chairman of the National Salvation Party Erbakan addressed a letter to the Turkish Government expressing profound concern over the wave of terrorism in the country and demanded that the authorities take urgent measures to ensure public security.

In spring this year, an international commission visited Turkey to study the political situation in the country at the request of the World Federation of Trade Unions. As J.K. Vartel, one of the members of the commission said upon return to Paris, freedom in Turkey "is being devoured by the terrible animal, whose name is fascism."

The report by the commisssion pointed out that with the stepped up neo-fascist activity is accompanied with a campaign of toughening repressions on the part of the official authorities against the working people of the country and restriction of civil rights. According to some observers, "the tightening of screws" in the first place, suits the United States which after the downfall of the shah's regime has a stake in a "strong regime" in Turkey. Turkey's progressive forces are protesting against the intrigues of reactionaries and demand the restoration of law and order in the country. Numerous rallies and demonstrations are held under the slogan "Fascism Will Not Pass." "Death to Fascism."

GONCHAROV CALLS THATCHER'S POLITICAL LINE 'INDECENT'

LD260313 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 25, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

Over the time, during which Mrs. Margaret Thatcher has held the post of British prime minister, she received quite a lot of various epithets from journalists. In the first place they are playing up the fact that the head of the British Government is a woman: she is described as an "iron lady", "a Churchill in the skirt" and so on. And judging by the reports in the London press, Mrs Thatcher is much flattered by all of these descriptions.

But in our view the most striking feature of the present British prime minister is in the first place her unusual logic. And the point is not whether it is female or male logic. Its main feature is its political character: It is purely pro-American, sometimes too much pro-American, at times even absurdly pro-American. It must be pointed out that this distinctive feature of the political mentality of the mistress of the Downing Street 10 residence is noticeable not only to an outside observer. It is pointed out also by the British press. Thus, THE OBSERVER wrote the other day that Mrs Thatcher supports the American President more than anybody else. The London newspaper adds that the way she supports Carter has become almost indecent!

And really, take any conspicuous international development of recent times, any important international problem. We will have to point out that Mrs Thatcher invariably almost perfunctorily echoes Washington. It is apt to recall, for example, that the British prime minister responded much speedier and more emotionally than all the other partners of the USA in NATO to Washington's intention to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, including in Britain's territory. While the broad British public circles consider this move to be extremely dangerous to their country (the mammoth demonstration in London last Sunday has shown it very vividly), Mrs Thatcher, as was pointed out in the communique on the latest British-American summit talks in Washington "applauded" this American venture.

Take the most recent example--the prime minister's speech in the British House of Commons yesterday. Touching upon the withdrawal of some Soviet military units from Afghanistan into the USSR's territory, Mrs Margaret Thatcher has commented on it in her own way. While leading figures of a number of West European states assessed this move as a manifestation of the Soviet Union's goodwill, as an important useful and positive step Margaret Thatcher has echoed Washington in describing it as only some "subterfuge". In calling for struggle against the legitimate Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Margaret Thatcher again demanded withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops from Afghanistan's territory.

What can be said in this connection?

It is well known, as has been authoritatively and repeatedly declared, the Soviet units will be withdrawn as soon as there is not need of their further stay in Afghanistan, after imperialist interference from the outside ends completely. Advocating the continuation of such interference and simultaneously demanding the withdrawal from Afghanistan of all Soviet troops is very strange logic, as one cannot remove the consequences without removing their causes. But Mrs Thatcher is not at all embarrassed by such lack of logic. The most important thing for her, apparently, is to support what Washington is seeking.

Such a political line can be described as "indecent" in our view. It is, in addition, undoubtedly dangerous to the cause of universal peace.

GEORGES MARCHAIS' REMARKS ON AFGHAN WITHDRAWAL CITED

LD260017 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 25, TASS--Speaking at a meeting in the town of Pau, General Secretary of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais has said:

Bourgeois propaganda has been extensively harping on events in Afghanistan, stressing that an all-out war against the Soviet presence is under way in that country...and that Kabul is about to be seized by the rebels...and so on and so forth.

But last Saturday it became known that the Soviet Union took the decision on the pull-out of some of its military units from that country. This decision confirms our reports on the development of the situation inside Afghanistan, specifically those which are transmitted every day by the L'HUMANITE special correspondent from Kabul. Obvious is the gradual defeat of external intervention of imperialist forces which joined hands with internal reaction in a bid to stifle the democratic revolution. All the progressive people, all revolutionaries can only rejoice at this.

This decision is, on the other hand, an obvious gesture of good will which is of great significance. This is yet another step in addition to the proposals of the Afghan Government that Pakistan and Iran should settle their relations with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This also points to a possibility of the political settlement. All this clearly shows who is the genuine defender of peace, detente, friendship between peoples.

As opposite to this, the Venice meeting of leaders of seven largest capitalist states showed that this is not peace that they are interested in. The whole strategy of the capitalist countries, said Georges Marchais, is aimed at heightening international tension. The general secretary of the French Communist Party criticized the statement on Afghanistan, which was adopted in Venice under the pressure of the United States. The desire of Western leaders to diminish the significance of the partial pull-out of the Soviet troops, stressed Georges Marchais, most obviously shows that they intend to continue using Afghanistan for justifying their actions which are aimed at further escalating the arms race.

PCF SECRETARY PLISSONIER ON WARSAW DECLARATION, NATO

LD241152 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 24, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports: The declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states has been met by French public with tremendous interest, said Gaston Plissonier, member of the Politbureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party. The Warsaw declaration, he said in a TASS interview, has once again underscored the striving of the socialist countries for a quest for political talks and accord among nations. We have assessed it as an important contribution to the cause of peace. The proposals, which were addressed to peoples and governments by the participants in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, have attracted the more attention [as received] that they were put forward at a time when the imperialists are trying to dramatize in every way possible the international situation, and thus justify their decision directed at accelerating arms race.

The NATO decision to produce and deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, Gaston Plissonier stressed in this connection, signals a fresh round of the arms race, which is dangerous to the cause of peace and international detente, constitutes an attempt at upsetting the balance of forces involving the risk of retaliatory measures from the socialist countries. Although France is no member of the NATO military wing, he went on to say, it is absolutely obvious, that this decision also concerns it, as the missiles would be deployed near the very French borders. But the French Government shows a lenient attitude to these plans. As a matter of fact, the decision on the U.S. missile is part of the strategy drawn up in Washington, which is aimed at shifting the burden stemming from the danger of a nuclear conflict onto the peoples of Western Europe.

The same strategy includes the projects to create the sinister neutron bomb in France, which are being openly discussed in some circles. The French Communist Party, Gaston Plissonier indicated, maintains that the peace forces in Europe and all over the world, including the socialist countries and the Soviet Union, are powerful enough to prevent this danger, provided they rally closely and take resolute actions. Proceeding from this premise, the French Communist Party comes out with the necessary initiative in order to contribute towards the unity of actions by all organisations and sections of the people, which decided to struggle for detente and disarmament.

GROMYKO RECEIVES FRENCH AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW

LD251700 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1650 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, 25 June, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, today received Henri Froment-Meurice, French ambassador to the Soviet Union, at the latter's request. In their friendly talk, certain international problems of mutual interest to the Soviet Union and France and questions of bilateral Soviet-French relations were discussed.

GERMAN CP OFFICIAL GIVES TELEVISION INTERVIEW

LD222100 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 22, TASS--"The Soviet Union wants peace, strives for peace and does everything to strengthen it", Kurt Bachmann, member of the Presidium of the Board of the German Communist Party, emphasized in an interview with Soviet television. The interview was telecast today. Kurt Bachmann said that at present "the most important and paramount task facing all progressive forces is to struggle against deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in the territories of the FRG and other West European countries." "This sinister decision", he said, "was taken by NATO under U.S. pressure, and now the West German communists and all progressive forces in our country must press for cancellation or at least suspension of the decision." "Now that U.S. imperialism again aggravates the international situation and steps up anti-communist and anti-Soviet propaganda, it is very important to continue the dialogue between countries with different social systems and to make practical steps towards mutual understanding," Kurt Bachmann stressed.

PRAVDA: AKEL DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU WORK, EXCHANGE VIEWS

LD201551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Ties Developing"]

[Text] Delegation of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) headed by M. Olimbios, member of the AKEL Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union 2 through 12 June at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The celebration members went to Moscow, Kishinev and Volgograd, where they visited a number of industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and educational establishments. The AKEL delegation had meetings at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, Moscow Gorkom, the Moldavian CP Central Committee and Volgogradskiy Obkom. During the conversations the Cypriot comrades were familiarized in detail with the experience of the CPSU's multifaceted activity to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decsions. For their part the members of the AKEL delegation described their party's struggle against the forces of domestic and foreign reaction, which are seeking to turn Cyprus into a U.S. and NATO military bridgehead in the eastern Mediterranean, and for a just settlement of the Cyprus question on the basis of the UN resolutions.

The Cypriot comrades assessed highly the achievements of the CPSU and the Soviet Union's peoples in communist building, and also the policy of the party and Soviet Government aimed at curbing the arms race, strengthening international security and consolidating world peace.

The AKEL delegation left for home 13 June.

ROMANOV RECEIVES VISITING FINNISH CP DELEGATION

LD201553 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 80 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Friendly Meetings"]

[Text] In the Smolnyy yesterday G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, received Toivo Forssa, secretary of Turku Finnish Communist Party District Organization, who is in Leningrad at the head of a delegation of Finnish communists from Turku district.

G.V. Romanov related the main areas of the Leningrad party organization's activities to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the comprehensive plan for the economic and social development of Leningrad and oblast in the 10th 5-Year Plan and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During the conversation, which took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, questions of the further deepening of contacts between Leningrad and Turku communists were discussed.

The Finnish communists laid flowers at the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad in Victory Square.

The guests inspected the Olympic projects and made a trip to Tosnenskiy Rayon. Here they familiarized themselves with the achievements of the rayon's working people in the development of stock raising, and inspected agricultural complexes.

AFGHANISTAN LESSON DETERS USSR FROM SEEKING TO GRAB IRAN

LD240907 Paris LE FIGARO in French 20 Jun 80 p 3

[Denis Legras Moscow dispatch: "Soviet Military Opposed to Any Venture in Iran"]

[Text] Like Afghanistan 6 months ago, has Iran not become ripe enough now to fall into the socialist lap? Nothing is less certain and there are many people in Moscow--and quite influential people at that--who believe that it is absolutely necessary to return to the status quo ante, that is, the balance which was created in the region before the shah and King [as published] Daud were overthrown.

After pinning their hopes on the mullah's revolution, seeing in the fundamentalists' upsurge the end of Washington's influence in the region and relying on the Western economic embargo to drive Tehran into Moscow's arms, Soviet strategists are pondering the possible consequences for the Soviet Union of any attempt to gain control over revolutionary Iran.

Even within the country itself any such operation would not be devoid of danger and even though no centripetal reaction on the part of Muslim republics is feared, the view can be taken that, irrespective of its form, any rapprochement with the ayatollah's Iran could lead to a revival of religious feelings which 60 years of Marxism have been unable to erode.

It would be even more dangerous outside the country. The Afghan lesson has certainly been learned. It seems that for the time being any desire to extend the Soviet advance south has run into fierce opposition from the Soviet military.

Even though they apparently unanimously supported the Kabul operation, which, in their view, was no more dangerous than the Budapest or Prague operations, they have now realized despite their remarkable self-assurance that Afghanistan is neither Hungary of the fifties nor, a fortiori, Czechoslovakia of 1968.

Therefore, you meet more and more influential Soviet people who, while asserting that the Soviet Union will not give Afghanistan up under any circumstances, nonetheless claim that the Kremlin has no designs on Iran...and that it would willingly let that country fall again under Washington's influence.

Such statements may seem surprising but it is nonetheless a fact that the Afghan rebels' resistance has taught the USSR a lesson and even though the USSR feels that it is in a favorable situation and has long been in the habit of utilizing revolutionary movements, it may have realized recently that it must adopt a specific approach to every domino which it covets. The experience which it has gained in Angola, Mozambique and Somalia proved of no use whatever in Afghanistan. Venturing onto the shifting ground of Iran could be an irreparable step.

Accusations Against Qotbzadeh

This makes the extreme coolness of Moscow-Tehran relations more understandable. It was perceptible at the time of Iranian-Soviet negotiations concerning the purchase of Iranian gas by the USSR that the Soviet side was unwilling to make even the smallest concession even though it could have adopted a politically more flexible attitude.

Similarly, people now feel surprised by the secrecy surrounding the "important" economic protocol signed in Tehran in April to which the Soviet press referred on the occasion of the 91st session of the Soviet-Iranian permanent economic commission in Moscow in recent days but whose main lines have not yet been disclosed.

The presence of Iranian Economy Minister Reza Salimi, whose interlocutor was only a high official, has apparently not led the negotiations toward any specific achievements. It is also true, however, that the political climate between the two countries does not lend itself to any such achievements.

Yesterday, PRAVDA set the tone by accusing the Iranian foreign minister of following Washington's "bad example." According to the CPSU organ, during his recent visit to Scandinavia, Sadeq Qotbzadeh "tried to convince his interlocutors that the USSR is hatching plots against the Iranian revolution" and "blamed it--or virtually blamed it--for crimes committed by the shah." PRAVDA asserts that Iran intends to "create bases for the Afghan rebels similar to those existing in Pakistan" to prevent any improvement in Tehran-Moscow relations.

It is far from certain that the Soviet Union has definitively abandoned the idea of turning Iran into an accomodating neighbor but no one in Moscow tries to conceal the fact that that uncontrollable country is more of a nuisance for it than it was when the shah was in power.

Thus, envisaging bargaining an Afghanistan committed to the Soviet cause against Iran returned to the American camp seems unrealistic, yet there are some observers who do not mind at all making such suggestions.

SAVCHENKO CRITICIZES QOTBZADEH FOR REMARKS ON WITHDRAWAL

GF251853 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] The news on the withdrawal of some Soviet forces from Afghanistan has met with varying international reaction. Leaders of some European countries, among them France, have expressed positive opinions on the Soviet Union's decision and have announced that this is a correct step. The Indian Government has announced that the withdrawal of some Soviet Armed Forces units from Afghanistan is a completely satisfactory move, while many political personalities and representatives of peace-loving social circles indicate that this decision will help improve and rehabilitate the situation throughout southwest Asia.

However, there are those who have hastily described the Soviet step as a propaganda move and claim that allegedly Moscow intends to insure its private motives through this act. U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh have displayed this type of reaction vis-a-vis the Soviet Union's peace-seeking initiative.

Of course, a negative reaction on the withdrawal of Soviet units from Afghanistan was nothing unexpected. During the past few months the Carter administration has been trying, through a propaganda ruse, to justify its policy on refusing to pursue detente and its military buildup in the Persian Gulf region and Indian Ocean. Now the region's peace-loving circles demand that Washington decrease the extent of its military presence in this region in response to the Soviet Government's decision to withdraw some of its forces from Afghanistan.

But apparently this does not conform with Carter's plans at all. This is the reason why the Carter administration is striving to ignore the importance of the Soviet Government's decision and is presenting this decision as "propaganda".

Meanwhile, the fact that Huang Hua is among those opposing the Soviet peace-loving act is not surprising to anyone. We know that Beijing, which is trying to fish in the muddy waters of international conflicts and tension, has always opposed and continues to oppose any peace-loving Soviet act. But as far as As-Sadat and Begin are concerned, as the faithful servants of U.S. imperialism, they usually repeat the foreign policy thesis adopted by Washington. The fact that they ignored the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan is also not surprising to anyone.

What is odd is why Sadeq Qotbzadeh has become associated with these people. Why does he repeat the claims of Carter and his friends and associates? Who is benefitting from Mr Qotbzadeh's recent remarks on the withdrawal of some Soviet troops from Afghanistan?

IRANIAN STUDENTS DENOUNCE REPRESSION BY AUTHORITIES

LD252251 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 25, TASS--The newspaper MOJAKHED published an open letter from representatives of a number of democratic student organizations denouncing the actions of the Iranian authorities for the suppression of the movement of left-wing forces. The letter says that almost a month has passed since the time when dozens of students were killed, hundreds of progressively minded students and workers were thrown behind the bars and the anti-imperialist forces of the country became the subject of attacks, as a result of violent events in a number of the country's universities. The arrested adherents of the left-wing forces are still in jail, while virtually no measures are taken against the persons responsible for the attacks on progressive forces. Representatives of student organizations who signed the letter demanded an immediate release of the arrested progressively-minded students and stressed that the policy of suppressing the left-wing forces was in no way conducive to the deepening and the development of anti-imperialist and democratic movement in Iran.

PDRY SOCIALIST PARTY HAILS TIES WITH USSR

LD251248 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Aden, June 25, TASS--An extraordinary plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party opened here. It is presided over by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasan. Radio Yemen reported that the participants in the plenary meeting heard and discussed the report of "Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasan about his recent visits to Syria and the Soviet Union. The report says that the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party highly assessed the results of the visit to the Soviet Union and pointed out that "it was a historic step on the road of strengthening and further development of relations between the two countries at party and government levels." The Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party pointed to the great significance of the development of ties between the Democratic Yemen and the Soviet Union "which is the vanguard of the socialist community, a sincere friend of the Yemeni people and of the entire Arab nation, and which is rendering invaluable support to the national liberation movement of peoples that are waging the struggle for their independence and social progress."

REPORT ON USE OF SOVIET-MADE TOXICS IN ETHIOPIA REJECTED

LD252234 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 25, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Baratov writes: The Western kitchen, which specializes in the cooking of poisoned propaganda "meals" is working at full swing. Working in that kitchen as an assistant cook this time is a certain Belgian organization "on giving assistance to developing countries", which declared on Tuesday that allegedly "Soviet-made toxic gases" are used against the population of Ethiopia's province of Eritrea. This is already not the first fraud of this kind. The attempt to accuse the Soviet Union of using chemical weapons in Afghanistan was earlier a disgraceful failure. It turned out that chemical weapons in that country are used by American mercenaries, and the weapons, chemical grenades, have the label "made in USA." Now they "look for" Soviet-made chemical weapons in Ethiopia. The similar character of the methods used by the slanderers point to the common source of frauds, the involvement in this of the big specialist in fabricating slanderous concoctions and misinformation--the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States.

Those who fabricate such anti-Soviet concoctions are (?unruffled) either by lack of facts or by categoric denials made in this connection by the Soviet Union and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Their only aim is to poison the international atmosphere, to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union, to distort the notion of the Soviet policy in the struggle against development of any types of weapons of mass destruction. Meanwhile, the USSR's stand on this issue is clear and concrete. As is clear from the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, the Soviet Union and other countries--members of this defensive alliance consider "prohibition of chemical weapons and destruction of their stockpiles" as one of the main objectives of the sphere of disarmament.

REPORTAGE ON FIRST CONGRESS OF ETHIOPIAN PARTY COMMISSION

Agenda, Mengistu Address

LD260711 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Important Questions Under Discussion"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 17 June--The creation of a vanguard party of working people and the tasks of building a new society are on the agenda of the first congress of the Commission to Organize an Ethiopian Working People's Party.

The Great October Socialist Revolution effected in Russia under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party headed by the great Lenin heralded the start of the era of socialism in the world and demonstrated most clearly the significance of the leading role of the revolutionary party, Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and of the commission, said in his report at the congress.

At the present stage of the development of the Ethiopian national democratic revolution, he said, a sound basis has to be laid for the creation of a revolutionary party--the Ethiopian Working People's Party. Ethiopia is in a transitional period. Its ultimate goal is the building of a socialist society. This can be achieved only with the broad and active participation of the people's masses in the boosting of the national economy.

The party will have to coordinate the working people's struggle, Mengistu Haile Mariam stressed. It must strive for a conclusive victory, not for temporary successes. This is possible only if the party is guided by the principles of the class approach and social progress on the basis of scientific ideology.

The PMAC chairman condemned the subversive activity of American and British imperialism and western powers' interference in Ethiopian affairs. He rated highly the internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist community countries, expressing special gratitude to the Soviet people and the CPSU for their selfless support for the national democratic revolution.

Mengistu Haile Mariam talked in detail about the organizational structure and the tasks of the commission and the ways and means by which it will propagate the ideas of scientific socialism among the broad people's masses.

End of Congress

LD210127 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 20, TASS--The first congress of the Commission for the Organisation of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, that ended its deliberations here, has become an important landmark on the path of further development of the Ethiopian revolution. 1,500 delegates--representatives of workers, peasants, revolutionary army and progressive intelligentsia--discussed concrete tasks connected with the foundation of a vanguard party called upon to lead the struggle of the Ethiopian people for building the mainstays of socialist society in Ethiopia. They have unanimously approved the program report made at the congress by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia and the Commission for the Organisation of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

Speaking at the concluding meeting of the congress, Mengistu Haile Mariam said that the commission bore heavy responsibilities of guiding the masses as the country advanced towards the planned goals. He stressed that the successful development of the revolutionary process in Ethiopia could be ensured only by a party equipped with the theory of scientific socialism and enjoying the support of the masses. The useful exchange of opinions at the congress has demonstrated that the commission is a creation of the revolutionary struggle of the Ethiopian people marking a qualitatively new stage in its development. The success of the congress demonstrated the community of goals of various strata of Ethiopian society.

Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed to the need of stronger unity of Ethiopia's working people with the world's progressive forces. He said that the Ethiopian people were fully resolved to defend their revolution and repulse any attacks coming from imperialism and reaction.

While the congress was in progress, mass meetings were held in many provinces of the country where people spoke of their full-scale support for the commission's activities.

Plans have been made to propagandise widely the materials and decisions of the congress. A spokesman for the commission said that they would appear in the publication of the Central Committee of the commission, the newspaper WORKER.

GEN SCHWEITZER'S TRIP TO HAITI TO ENSURE DICTATORSHIP

LD251607 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed article under the rubric: "Notes Apropos": "Sinister Trip"]

[Text] U.S. General Schweitzer recently made a special trip to Haiti and the Dominican Republic. He familiarized himself with the state of affairs there and was extremely disturbed. It was not the poverty or the starving state of the Haitian working people which alarmed the Pentagon emissary: He lost his peace of mind because the army of the tyrant, Duvalier junior, is not capable, in his opinion, of satisfactorily defending the dictator from the people's hatred.

After securing the Haitian Government's agreement, Schweitzer dashed to the Dominican Republic to persuade the authorities there to be ready to undertake armed incursion into the neighboring country, that is, Haiti, if Baby Doc's dictatorial throne begins to rock dangerously under the blows of the masses. For his part the Pentagon general let it be known that the Dominican authorities can count on U.S. economic and military support.

By all accounts, Schweitzer's advice had an effect. According to the French newspaper L'HUMANITE, the Dominican Army has already set up 12 military camps on the border with Haiti; while the combat maneuvers which have been begun in this region are very reminiscent of a kind of dress rehearsal for invasion.

Washington's attempt to aggravate the situation on the Dominican-Haitian border is a logical extension of U.S. militarairistic tactics in the Caribbean area, aimed primarily at suppressing liberation movements.

CPSU GREETS COSTA RICAN COMMUNISTS ON CONGRESS

LD200927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] To the 13th Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica Congress

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends the delegates of the 13th Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica Congress and, through you, all Costa Rican Communists fraternal greetings and wishes the congress fruitful work. For almost 50 years the Popular Vanguard Party has headed the struggle of the working class and the working people for their rights and vital interests and against the dominance of foreign monopolies and reaction, and this has earned the party deserved prestige among the broad people's masses. True to its international duty, your party takes an active part in the common struggle of the communist and workers parties and all anti-imperialist forces of Latin America and in the movement for solidarity with socialist Cuba and with the peoples of Nicaragua, El Salvador and other countries of the continent. The Costa Rican communists resolutely oppose the U.S. imperialist circles' attempts to stoke the international situation, undermine the detente process and revive cold war times. Our parties are linked by fraternal relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and by the common aims of the struggle against imperialism and reaction and for peace, democracy and social progress. The Soviet communists greatly appreciate the Costa Rican communists' efforts to spread the truth about real socialism's achievements and to develop and strengthen ties between Costa Rica and the Soviet Union.

We wish you, dear comrades, great successes in the struggle for the vital interests of Costa Rica's working people!

May the friendship between the CPSU and the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica and between the Soviet and Costa Rican peoples strengthen!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

CONTINUING COVERAGE OF SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Leadership Turnout

LD251446 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Half an hour ago, at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the second joint session of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities began. The deputies and guests greeted with prolonged, tempestuous applause Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Kunayev, Pelshe, Romanov, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev, Gorbachev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Masherov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov.

Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, who is presiding, reported that the separate sessions of the chambers had completed the debates on the first point on the agenda. The USSR Supreme Soviet, in separate voting by chambers, unanimously adopted the law on the basic powers of kray and oblast soviets of people's deputies, and soviets of people's deputies of the autonomous oblasts and autonomous okrugs. The decision of the Supreme Soviet on the Order of bringing this law into effect was unanimously adopted.

Then the session began considering the second question on the agenda. A report entitled "In Draft Laws of the USSR Concerning the Protection of Atmospheric Air and Protection of the Utilization of the Animal World" is now being read by Deputy Umakhanov, chairman of the Commission for the Protection of nature and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources of the Soviet of the Union.

Support for Foreign Policy

LD251110 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 25, TASS--The Leninist peaceloving foreign policy course of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses has the unanimous and ardent support of all Soviet people. The is evidenced by the speeches of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet at the session which is in its second day in the Kremlin.

The speakers stress that the tasks and ways of steadily implementing the Leninist foreign policy of the party and the Soviet state--a policy of common sense, of honest and mutually advantageous relations between states and peoples, a policy of detente and strengthening peace--were clearly and precisely outlined in the report by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev at the June plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee. An important role in this respect is to be played by the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On the International Situation and the Soviet Union's Foreign Policy."

"The wise domestic and foreign policy of the USSR, the unbending loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, concern for the good of people that is systematically and constantly implemented by the party's Leninist Central Committee have the invariable support and ardent approval of the entire Soviet people and the progressive forces of the globe", stated Deputy Viktor Boiko from Dnepropetrovsk.

"The outstanding politician and statesman of our time, the passionate champion of peace and communism, the true continuer of the cause of the great Lenin, Leonid Brezhnev, is making a tremendous, truly invaluable contribution to the elaboration and implementation of this policy that upholds the interests of the peoples", stressed Deputy Nukh Berzegov from Adyghe, an autonomous region in Russia.

Deputies Welcome Resolutions

LD251102 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 25, TASS--The resolution of the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee on the convocation of the regular 26th congress of the party was enthusiastically received by the Soviet people. Addressing the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet that is in its second day in the Kremlin, deputies of Soviet parliament speak about great significance of the report of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev at the plenary meeting. The report clearly outlines the main directions of the work before the congress, emphasizes the key problems of the domestic and international life that the country has to tackle. The deputies stressed that looking forward to the historic event, the Soviet people is implementing a huge programme of the economic and cultural development aimed at the further strengthening of the economic and defence potential of the country and at the raising of the living standards of the Soviet people. In 1976-79, the national income increased by 19 percent, the production facilities were renewed to almost one third. More than 8.2 million flats was built. These figures attest convincingly to the dynamic growth of the country's economy.

Session Ends 25 June

LD251152 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 25, TASS--The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet has ended after two days of work in the Moscow Kremlin. Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin and other Soviet leaders took part in the work of the session. The deputies discussed and unanimously adopted a USSR law on the territorial and regional soviets of people's deputies, which broadens and specifies the powers of these organs of state power in territories and regions of the Soviet Union. First Deputy President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Basiliy Kuznetsov made a report on the draft of this law to the session. The Supreme Soviet has discussed and unanimously adopted a USSR law on the protection of the atmospheric air and a USSR law on the protection and the uses of animal world. In keeping with the USSR Constituion, the Supreme Soviet elected as deputies to the president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet--Sattar Imashev, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh Republic, and Ivan Kalin, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Moldavia. Deputy Rashid Musin was elected member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Soviet parliament has approved decrees of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet promulgated between the sessions.

SOLTAN ON FOREIGN ISSUES AT CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD251106 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Excerpt] At its full-scale meeting in Moscow on Monday, the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee decided to convene the next 26th party congress on 23 February 1981. On the question of the international situation and the Soviet Union's foreign policy, the meeting fully approved the activity of the Politburo of the Central Committee and personally Leonid Brezhnev to implement the foreign policy line worked out at the 24th and the 25th party congresses. Soviet foreign policy is keynoted by (?succession), consistency and principled character, says our observer Yuriy Soltan, and he writes further:

No matter what the situation in the world is like, the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and Soviet governments always display self-restraint and fairness, upholding the course of peace, not yielding to provocations and, at the same time, giving rebuff to imperialist claims. Lately, every effort has been applied by imperialist circles to cancel the noticeable improvement in the international situation achieved in the 1970's. Imperialism, as Leonid Brezhnev noted at the plenary meeting, has clearly set itself a goal of testing the nations' will for peace. Not a day passes without Washington's attempts to revive the state of the cold war and to fan up militarist sentiments.

The leaders of the NATO military block, and above all the United States, have set on a course of upsetting military parity in their favor, detrimental to the Soviet Union and the security of nations. A new phenomenon dangerous for the whole of mankind has emerged in world politics. This is a partnership of aggressive Western circles, primarily of the United States with Chinese leadership. Any pretext, existing or not existing, is taken to undermine the relaxation of tension. A case in point is Afghanistan, that actually has become a target for armed aggression by the United States and Peking. And when the Soviet Union helped its neighbor, Washington and Peking raised a hue and cry.

In the meantime, as Leonid Brezhnev emphasized, the Soviet action of aid to Afghanistan does not have a grain of selfish interests. Now, when life in Afghanistan is coming back to normal, when big gangs of counterrevolutionaries have been routed, part of the Soviet troops have been withdrawan from Afghanistan by agreement with the government of that country. The measures to give all-round help to Afghanistan in repulsing aggression from outside were approved in the plenary meeting in full.

A firm conviction was expressed at the meeting that there are real prerequisites today to preserve the relaxation of tension as a dominating trend in world politics. There is only one way for this, the way of negotiation based on the strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides. This way is offered by the Soviet Union today.

VARIATIONS TO BREZHNEV CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORT

The following variations to the item entitled "CPSU Central Committee Plenum Held 23 June" and subtitled "Brezhnev Report" published on page R 1 of the 24 June 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT were taken from Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 June 1980:

Page R 1, PRAVDA omits introductory paragraph and begins ... [Text] Comrades! The time for ...

Page R 2, paragraph seven, line one, PRAVDA reads ... economic and social development of the USSR in 1981-1985....

Page R 3, paragraph nine, line one, PRAVDA reads ... energy must be exerted to successfully fulfill and ...

Page R 4, paragraph four, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads ... to draw Afghanistan into the orbit of imperialist policy and ...

PRAVDA supplies applause notations as follows:

Page R 2, paragraph two, line three, ... political and ideological unity. (applause).

Page R 2, at end of paragraph five ... as the speaker. (prolonged applause).

Page R 3, last paragraph, line four, ... security of our motherland. (applause). We shall continue...

Page R 3, last paragraph, last line, ... safeguard and consolidate peace. (prolonged applause).

Page R 4, paragraph five, last line, ... only correct decision. (prolonged applause).

Page R 4, paragraph six, last line, ... the April revolution. (applause).

Page R 4, paragraph seven, last line, ... to this banner. (prolonged applause).

Page R 4, last paragraph, last line, ... triumph of communism. (tumultuous, prolonged applause).

VARIATIONS TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM RESOLUTION

The following variations to the item entitled "CPSU Central Committee Plenum Held 23 June" and subtitled "Plenum Resolution" published on page R 5 of the 24 June 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT were taken from Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 June 1980 page 2:

Page R 5, PRAVDA omits introductory paragraph and begins ... Having studied the question...

Page R 6, paragraph three, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads ... other countries of the socialist community ...

Page R 7, paragraph two, line three, PRAVDA reads ... world of capitalism is an achievement of principled historic significance....

Page R 7, paragraph two, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads ... The hopes to shake this balance ...

Page R 8, last paragraph, lines two and three, PRAVDA reads ... exert all efforts in order to consolidate further, by the successful fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan, the might of ...

BREZHNEV, OTHER LEADERS INSPECT OLYMPIC SITES

LD252116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Here is a report which has just been relayed by TASS.

Visit by party and state leaders to the Olympic sites in Moscow.

Today Comrades Brezhnev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Kunayev, Pelshe, Romanov, Suslov, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Aliyev, Gorbachev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov visited the new sports buildings in Moscow which will host the events of the 22d Olympics.

The leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state inspected the covered stadium and swimming pools at the Olimpiyskiy sports complex on Prospekt Mira which is one of the largest in Europe. During the games the stadium will host the boxing and basketball events, and the swimming pools will be the venue for the swimming, diving and water polo events.

The builders of the complex heartily greeted party and state leaders. They presented them with bouquets of flowers.

Then the members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee visited the Olympic village where all the conditions have been created for training and leisure for the games' participants. They visited the rooms where the athletes and trainers will live, the public catering center and the sports complex. After the Olympics thousands of Muscovites will celebrate housewarmings in this new estate in the southwest of the capital.

Comrade Brezhnev made an entry in the book of honored guests at the Olympic village.

Leonid Ilich was presented with a commemorative souvenir--an Olympic bear wearing a construction worker's helmet, which was made by craftsmen of the Dulevo porcelain works.

The party and state leaders also acquainted themselves with the new sports center at Krylatskoye. They inspected the rowing canals, the covered cycle track, the archery stadium and the circuit for road-cyclists. Those who took part in constucting the sports center presented Leonid Ilich with an Olympic construction worker's helmet. Comrade Brezhnev made an entry in the honored guest's book.

An explanatory report was delivered by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

Comrade Brezhnev and other party and state figures of the country conversed with construction workers, with Novikov, chairman of the 1980 Olympic Organizing Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and with leaders of the Moscow Gorispolkom of the city's design and architectural establishments and displayed interest in the architectural and technical results and the progress made in the preparations for the Olympic events.

The leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state gave a high appraisal to the sites, which answer all the requirements of the Olympic Charter and the International Olympic Committee. They expressed confidence that the 22d Olympic games in Moscow will pass successfully and will promote the further development of the Olympic movement and the strengthening of friendship among peoples, and peace throughout the world.

TADZHIK FIRST DEPUTY MVD MINISTER REPORTED KILLED IN AIR CRASH

LD250945 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 21 Jun 80 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Airplane Accident in the USSR"]

[Text] Tadzhikistan First Deputy Interior Minister Gen Sergey Kolesnikov was among the victims of the YAK 40 accident which occured on 12 June between Leninabad and Dushanbe and in which the crew and all the passengers died.

The YAK 40, which can carry between 27 and 34 passengers, is used for short distances on internal flights.

CSA ISSUES REPORT ON GRASS CUTTING

LD252237 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 23 June sown and natural grasses had been cut on more than 14 million hectares. More than 5.3 million tons of hay, around 12.6 million tons of haylage and more than 4 million tons of silage had been laid in. All the union republics are now cutting grasses.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 24-25 JUNE

LD250338/LD260604 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 24-25 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

24 June

Oshskaya Oblast and the Chu Valley in Kirgizia have started cutting the second cut of perennial grasses. According to the Kirgizian Agriculture Ministry, grasses have been reaped from 200,000 hectares in the republic. (0100 GMT)

Harvesting has started in the Chu Valley, Kirgizia's large grain crop area. To begin with, machine operators are harvesting winter cereals on nonirrigated lands, where grain ripens faster. Machinery is working on the Ipatovo method in groups. (0700 GMT)

Krasnodarskiy Kray is ready for harvesting. Machine operators will have to cut and thresh barley and wheat on almost 2 million hectares. All harvesting and transport machinery has been overhauled and new machinery has been added. Harvesting work will be carried out by 520 augmented harvest and transport teams and combine units will be used no less than 20 hours a day. (1000 GMT)

The cutting of crops has started in Central Asia. Many farms there, after having gathered the crop in, have sown the cleared tracts once again. Thus, they will obtain the second harvest of grain crops and fodder. The reaping of grain crops has also started in the Crimea, Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR and Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR. (1130 GMT)

In Stavropolskiy Kray, winter crops occupy 2 million hectares. It is expected that they will yield 5 million tons of grain crops. (1130 GMT)

In Chimkentskaya Oblast 10,000 tons of wheat and barley have been delivered to date. Despite unfavorable weather, the harvest has been good. (1400 GMT)

25 June

The first winners of competition in harvesting among Uzbekistan grain growers have become known. In the republic as a whole grain has been harvested on one-third of all areas. The yield of wheat and barley was 40 and more quintals per hectare. Soon the harvesting of winter grain will start in the Saratovskaya Steppes. The oblast has pledged to gather 7 million tons of grain. (0204 GMT)

In Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR combines are to start threshing on 25 June. The winter barley yield is much higher than last year. The pledge is to gather in more than 500,000 tons of grain. (0500 GMT)

In Gorkovskaya Oblast 80 percent of the entire grain-harvesting combine fleet is ready for harvesting. (0600 GMT)

Another oblast of South Kazakhstan, Dzhambulskaya, has started grain harvesting. In the Lugovskoy, Sverdlovskiy and Dzhambulskiy rayons the mass reaping of grain has started. Grain has to be gathered here from more than 600,000 hectares, a total of 312 harvesting-transport teams has been organized for the work. (0700 GMT)

The sale of grain to the state has begun this week in south Kazakhstan, where a good crop has been grown. Harvesting is in progress in the other Central Asian republics and in valleys in Azerbaijan. Threshing has begun in Checheno-Ingushskaya and Kabardino-Balkarskaya. Cutting has begun in the Crimea. (1100 GMT)

Kazakhstan kolkhozes and sovkhozes are successfully carrying out feed procurement. The rates of last year have been exceeded in all indices. The Kazakhstan Statistical Administration reports that grass has been already cut on 5.5 million hectares and 400,000 tons more hay has been procured than in 1979. In Chimkentskaya, Dzhambulskaya and Kzyl-Ordinskaya oblasts the annual plan for storage of haylage has already been overfulfilled. (1130 GMT)

In Uzbekistan the highest grain harvest indices have been obtained by machine operators in Kashkadarinskaya and Surkhandarinskaya oblasts. Harvesting is under way in seven republics. (1500 GMT)

OSYCHKIN REVIEWS JUNE AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS, TASKS

LD251549 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 Jun 80 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "An Efficient Rhythm for Summer Work in the Fields"]

[Text] In these tense June days the efforts of rural workers are directed toward the successful fulfillment of all tasks in the summer field work complex and the creation of the necessary conditions for obtaining a big harvest in the final year of the 5-year plan. In all zones of the country kolkhozes and sovkhozes are tending the crops and actively preparing for the harvest. They have embarked on feed procurement and are adopting measures to increase production and procurements of agricultural products and raw materials.

The farmers' special concern is for the grain fields. The winter grain crops are forming ears. In order to increase threshings and improve grain quality, foliar top dressing of the crop has been organized on many farms. In Tarutinskiy Rayon, Odesskaya Oblast, this work is being carried out over the whole area of winter crops, more than 20,000 hectares. The struggle against pests and plant diseases is also being waged by means of aerial spraying. Summer top dressing is also taking place in other oblasts of the Ukraine, which will make it possible to greatly increase the sale of strong wheat to the state. This important agricultural technique is being implemented in Stavropolskiy Kray. Here foliar top dressing is being carried out over more than 300,000 hectares. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Kuban, the Don and the Central Chernozem oblasts intend to procure a significant quantity of high-quality grain.

After the rain which has fallen, spring wheat has started into growth in the Altay, Novosibirskaya and Omskaya oblasts and many regions of northern Kazakhstan. Chemical weed control is in progress in the grain crop sowings on the farms.

By mid-June a very important task in the struggle for the harvest had been completed by the beet growers of the Ukraine, Moldavia, Kirgizia, Kazakhstan and many oblasts and autonomous republics of the RSFSR--they have thinned the plantations. But much remains to be done to speed up the growth and development of plants and accumulate as much sugar as possible in the root crops. It is a question of systematic interrow hoeings, applying mineral fertilizers to the soil and combating pests and plant diseases. In this respect a good example has been set by the beet growers, sugar refinery workers, Selkhoztekhnika, Main Administration for the Production and Supply of Chemical Products to Agriculture and Transport Enterprises of Belgoradskaya Oblast, who are implementing a whole range of measures in tending the crop. Teams and units are doing everything possible to ensure that after the thinning, plant losses are not permitted, that the maximum quantity of roots are preserved until the harvest and that the sugar yield per hectare is increased considerably. All beet growers must actively tend the crop in accordance with the Belgorodskaya Oblast workers' experience.

Teams and units cultivating corn, sunflowers, cotton, potatoes and vegetable crops are continuing their work to build up the harvest. Farm leaders, specialists and machine operators must determine the extent of cultivation depending on the fields' individual features, must prevent their becoming overgrown with weeds and must carry out interrow hoeing and apply fertilizers to the soil in good time.

A priority task for rural workers is the forthcoming harvest. The harvest is already underway in southern regions. On nonirrigated land in Uzbekistan, 18 quintals of grain per hectare is being obtained, and twice that on irrigated land. This year it is planned to harvest at least 3 million tons of grain in the republic. There are gratifyingly high threshings from the fields of many farms in Azerbaijan, Turkmenia and Chimkentskaya Oblast. Farms in southern regions of Kazakhstan are embarking on repeat sowings of feed crops.

In preparing for the mass harvest, it is important to complete the repair of harvesting machines and trucks in good time and to a high standard and to thoroughly prepare all elements of the harvest and transportation operation. It is necessary to introduce widely the progressive techniques and leading methods of harvesting which are widely used in the Kuban and Dnepropetrovskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts and to make use of the experience of Stavropolskiy Kray's Ipatovskiy Rayon everywhere. Of great benefit is the improvement of ties between kolkhozes, sovkhozes and motor transport and procurement enterprises in accordance with the experience of Vinnitskaya Oblast's Yampolskiy Rayon.

It is important to display concern for preparations for the forthcoming winter sowing. As is known, fallow is the best predecessor for grain crops. It ensures high, steady yields in zones of insufficient moisture. It is necessary to ensure that fallow lands are plowed on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz in the time required by agricultural techniques, to destroy weeds in good time, to dress the land with organic and mineral fertilizer, and to sow windbreak strips where necessary. As yet the fallow land has not been plowed over a significant part of the area allocated. Farms in Rostovskaya, Saratovskaya, Kuybyshevskaya and other oblasts have finished this work.

At the same time in a number of union and autonomous republics, krays and oblasts insufficient attention is devoted to fallow land, and as a result the best agrotechnical times for preparing them are allowed to slip by. Not all farms have fulfilled plowing plans in the Ukraine and the central Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. Farms in Kaluzhskaya Oblast had plowed only 3,300 out of a planned 54,000 hectares by 1 June. Fallow is being plowed more slowly than last year in Orenburgskaya, Chitinskaya, Irkutskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and Kokchetavskaya oblasts and the Buryatskaya ASSR. Time will not stand still. The preparation of soil for next year's grainfields must be accelerated.

Every hour is precious in the summer field work.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

EDITORIAL: STRENGTHENING OF FORCES, VIGILANCE REQUIRED

ID260855 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Remember the Lessons of History"]

[Text] It was a Sunday then, too--22 June 1941. The previous day the weathermen had forecast good weather and clear, cloudless skies. Nothing seemed to portend that they would be covered with black storm clouds. But day had scarcely dawned when war--the most brutal war in all human history--pounced upon our land and its peaceful cities and villages.

The Hitlerite aggressors were confident of success. They attacked suddenly. They had superiority in combat hardware on their side, and they also had trained, seasoned soldiers. The industry, raw materials and human resources of many countries were at their disposal. But the enemy miscalculated. The invasion of the Soviet Union ended in the total defeat of Hitlerite Germany.

Soon after our victory the artist Nikolay Rerikh wrote that Western dictionaries should record one more "untranslatable, very significant, better Russian word--'podvig'" [exploit]. People living on the planet earth will never forget the Soviet people's immortal exploit in the years of the Great Patriotic War. In that war our army and navy servicemen won a great victory of worldwide historic significance under the Communist Party's leadership. They not only defended the homeland's freedom and independence but also brought liberation to other peoples and delivered mankind from the threat of fascist enslavement. This was an exploit unequaled in history. The war showed that there are no forces in the world capable of crushing socialism or bringing it to its knees a people loyal to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, devoted to the socialist motherland and rallied around the Leninist party.

The peoples remember their liberators and pay tribute to the Soviet people's heroism. This memory does not fade with the years and decades, just as the pain of the cicatrized wounds of war veterans does not subside and grief is not driven from the sorrow-stricken hearts of widows, mothers and orphans. The lessons of the war remind us of the need to safeguard peace, to maintain the greatest vigilance and to keep a sharp eye on the intrigues of modern aggressors.

Thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and the consistent implementation of the peace program advanced by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, an appreciable improvement in the international political climate has been achieved in recent years. The mighty socialist community has grown and strengthened. The national liberation movement has won many glorious victories. All this has aroused the furious anger and hatred of imperialism's aggressive circles. Using false pretexts, they have gone over to the counteroffensive against detente and adopted a policy of sharply exacerbating the international situation, stepping up military preparations against the Soviet Union and toward other socialist community countries and creating hotbeds of military tension in various regions.

Washington strategists now say openly that they are seeking to secure military superiority over the Soviet Union. The combat training of the U.S. Armed Forces is directed toward conducting military operations against our country. A further shift from "deterrence" to "counteraction" [ot "sderzhivaniya" k "protivodeystviyu"] is to be noted in U.S. military-political concepts, and emphasis is being placed on creating a so-called "assured destruction" potential and on having strategic means make a preemptive strike against targets on the territory of the USSR and other European socialist countries.

The NATO decision to deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the policy of aggressive U.S. circles of exacerbating the situation in the Near East, the "undeclared war" against Afghanistan, the adventurist policy with regard to Iran and the shows of strength off Cuba's shores represent a great danger to the cause of peace and detente. The increasing military and political rapproachement among the United States, China and Japan is resulting in a further exacerbation of the situation.

Our party and government evaluate the modern international situation soberly. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries counter the policy of war hysteria and military fever with the consistent, time-tested policy of peace and detente, which accords with the vital interests of all mankind. This was once again confirmed convincingly in the decisions of the May conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee. The declaration adopted at the conference sets forth a broad and constructive program for strengthening the peoples' security. This program was met with approval throughout the world. A big response was elicited by the socialist countries' major new initiative--to hold a meeting of state leaders from all parts of the world at the highest level in the very near future with a view to achieving the elimination of hotbeds of international tension and preventing war.

The Soviet state's Leninist foreign policy combines consistent love of peace with a firm rebuff to aggression. "All our accumulated experience and the international situation which is taking shape, particularly facts of late," L. I. Brezhnev has emphasized, "oblige us to keep the powder dry, to be persistent and consistent in upholding the cause of peace and to remember our historic responsibility for the destiny of the motherland and all mankind."

The Soviet Union attentively follows the development of events in the world arena and takes all necessary measures to further strengthen its defense capability and reliably defend the gains of socialism and communism. "As long as the NATO bloc exists and continues to build up its military potential in the desire to achieve military superiority," the Warsaw declaration points out, "the Warsaw Pact states will take all necessary measures to maintain their defense capability at the proper level."

The stern lessons of the last war and the exacerbated international situation require commanders, political workers and all Soviet servicemen to work still more persistently to strengthen our armed forces, to increase vigilance, to strive for further successes in combat and political training, to be constantly ready to fulfill their patriotic and international duty with honor and to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor, from wherever he might appear.

Educated in the spirit of boundless devotion to the Communist Party, the Soviet people and the socialist homeland, our army and navy servicemen are doing everything to make 1980--the year of the Lenin jubilee and of active preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress--a year of shock military labor and of further improvement of combat readiness. Together with the armies of the other Warsaw Pact countries the Soviet Armed Forces reliably guard socialism's great gains and stand guard over peace and the peoples' security.